

Mubarak to retain Sedki as premier

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak, after he is sworn into his second presidential term, will retain Prime Minister Atef Sedki and ask him to form a new cabinet, a minister said Saturday. Egyptians on Monday go to the polls in a yes-no national referendum which is certain to win sweeping endorsement for a second six-year term for Mr. Mubarak. According to the constitution, the cabinet submits its resignation as soon as the president is sworn in. That will be Oct. 12. Information Minister Sawfar Al Sherif was quoted by the Middle East News Agency as saying that Mr. Mubarak would ask Dr. Sedki to reform a new cabinet. Mr. Sherif's comments came after a meeting between Mr. Mubarak and Egyptian newsmen. Dr. Sedki became prime minister in November 1986. The 57-year-old French-educated economist was given the task of finding a remedy to the country's ailing economy.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية للرأي

Prince Hassan distributes prizes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday distributed prizes to participants in the Crown Prince Award project. Sixty participants in the project received gold, silver and bronze prizes during the ceremony held at the International Baccalaureate School. Arab delegates to the Crown Prince Awards conference currently held here, ministers and senior officials attended the celebration. In an address to the winners, Prince Hassan urged for scientific research and qualitative development in all areas of education to help the Arab World reduce its illiteracy rate of 37 per cent (See related story on page 3).

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Cabinet okays civil service charter

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday approved a new civil service charter to be effective as of January 1988. During its regular session, chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the Cabinet also approved a similar charter pertaining to senior posts at the Royal Court, also to be effective as from January 1, 1988. The Cabinet also approved a draft law for the establishment of judicial training institute. The Cabinet also heard reports from Minister of Labour Khaled Haj Hassan on his visit to North Yemen, from Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on the current U.N. General Assembly session and from Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakkhan on his visit to Cairo.

Jordan not to attend IPU talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has decided not to take part in the 78th conference on the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) which will be held in Bangkok on Oct. 8 because it coincides with the opening of the Lower House of Parliament ordinary session. The decision was taken by Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez, who is also president of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU).

Khayyat returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat returned to Amman on Saturday after taking part in an international conference on Islamic solidarity in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on Sept. 30. Dr. Khayyat presented a working paper to the conference about the role of Islamic state in Islamic solidarity. During the visit Dr. Khayyat also met with senior Malaysian officials.

Saudi fund chief arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The director general of the Saudi Fund for Development, Mohammad Al Suqair, arrived here Saturday on a four-day visit to Jordan. During the visit Mr. Suqair will sign a loan agreement for a Faculty of Medical Sciences project at Jordan University of Science and Technology in Irbid. He will also visit a number of development projects in the country, especially those financed by the Saudi fund. He will also visit some historical sites in Jordan.

Beirut fighting kills two

BEIRUT (R) — Rival militias in Beirut blasted each other with rocket and machinegun fire during the night, killing two people and injuring a third, police said on Saturday. Fighters in the most southern suburbs and the hills southeast of the city exchanged fire for several hours, they said.

Iran to dig for oil in Caspian Sea

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran will charter drilling machinery from the Soviet Union to search for petroleum and gas in the southern Caspian Sea, the Iranian Oil Ministry said Saturday. The announcement, carried by the official Islamic Republic News Agency, said the equipment would be supplied by the Soviet state firm Techno Export.

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Unidentified jets chase off Iranian gunboats nearing Saudi-Kuwaiti oil port

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Scores of Iranian speedboats darted westward from bases in the northern Gulf and unidentified low-flying military aircraft scared away some of them near a joint Kuwait-Saudi Arabian oil port at dawn Saturday, salvage executives said.

Sources quoted by international news agencies said the spate of gunboats, of a type usually manned by Revolutionary Guards, was monitored by Saudi Arabia's airborne warning and control system (AWACS) jets. They said the incident created a lot of concern.

But Saudi Arabia and Kuwait denied the reports in what appeared to be an attempt to defuse tension in the area as efforts continue at the United Nations to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

The USS Lathrop, command vessel of the U.S. warships that provide escort squadrons for the 11 refueled Kuwaiti vessels, rushed to the northern part of the Gulf late Friday after the first sightings of the speedboats was reported.

AP correspondent Richard Pyle, a member of a press pool aboard the Lathrop, reported that the warship backed away from a southbound convoy and sped

north on "a sudden mystery mission late Friday."

But in Washington, White House spokesman Dan Howard said:

"We are aware of the fact there were some small boats in the northern Gulf and there were some Saudi naval vessels cruising in the area and the small boats, presumably Iranian, have now left the area."

"But to our knowledge there was no conflict or confrontation. We do not have any vessels in the area."

Gulf-based shipping sources said the Iranians had stabbed into an area where the U.S. navy is to move up one of two huge barges for use as offshore supply facilities. The other barge is anchored off Bahrain.

The sources, speaking to AP on condition of anonymity, said more than 50 of the Swedish-built speedboats sailed out at twilight Friday from the Iranian bases in the northern sector of the Gulf,

mainly from Kharg Island oil terminal.

They said that by dawn Saturday some of the gunboats covered the 176-kilometre stretch to a point about 32 kilometres off Khafji when unidentified warplanes, believed to be Saudi Arabian and Bahraini, scrambled to scare them away.

"There was a lot of concern and a lot of air activity in the area," said one Dubai-based marine shipping officer, who refused to be named.

Reuters quoted workers on offshore oil platforms as saying that they had seen about half a dozen aircraft diving at the boats. One source said there might have been shooting.

However, a Saudi Defence Ministry source quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said there was "no truth whatsoever" in the reports. SPA said no Iranian or other boats had approached Saudi territorial waters early on Saturday and no Saudi jets had confronted any boats in the Gulf.

An oil industry source in Saudi Arabia told Reuters the situation was "extremely confusing — something happened, but we don't know what."

Other sources said the jets may have been involved in exercises against mock targets.

(Continued on page 3)

Iran warns it will launch fresh attacks on civilian targets in Iraq

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iran warned on Saturday night it would launch retaliatory attacks on Baghdad and other Iraqi cities on Sunday morning.

Tehran Radio quoted a statement from Iran's war information headquarters as warning Iraqis to seek safety in four holy cities which would be spared.

The radio said the threatened strikes were in retaliation for continued Iraqi raids on Iranian civilian centres.

The Iraqi News Agency said Iraqi jets raided an oilfield in the southern Khuzestan province Saturday, setting selected targets ablaze. Tehran Radio confirmed Iraqi jets attacked industrial targets in the region, but said residential areas also were hit.

Iraq has kept up pressure with air raids deep into Iran and against oil installations and Gulf shipping to force Tehran to the peace table following a July 20 ceasefire call by the U.N. Security Council.

Iran has demanded an inquiry to brand Iraq "the aggressor" in their seven-year-old war before

agreeing to a halt in hostilities. Tehran Radio quoted Saturday's statement as saying Iranian forces would launch a "new phase of retaliatory action" from Sunday morning against military, industrial and economic targets in Iraqi cities, including Baghdad.

At the U.N., Iraq on Friday criticised its main arms supplier, the Soviet Union, for its position on the Gulf war, but expressed confidence Moscow would change its stand.

The dispute concerns the two countries' positions on the timing of two provisions of Security Council Resolution 598.

In a speech to the U.N. General Assembly last Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said his country supported the idea that two resolution provisions be implemented simultaneously. Those provisions involve a ceasefire in the war and the establishment of an impartial panel to investigate who started the conflict.

"It is necessary to try to secure, concurrently and immediately, a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq

and to work for the fulfilment of the secretary-general's mission with respect to an impartial body to investigate the question of responsibility for the conflict," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

The Soviet minister did not mention other aspects of the resolution, such as a troop withdrawal, exchange of prisoners of war and negotiations on a long-term settlement.

At a news conference Friday, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said he had expressed displeasure in a meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze, held last week.

"I told my friend, Mr. Shevardnadze that I refuse his proposal. He knows my position very well and I am not going to deal with it," Mr. Aziz said.

Asked whether he believed Mr. Shevardnadze's comments went against the resolution, Mr. Aziz replied: "Yes I think so. I said that. But it doesn't mean that in the end they do not respect their commitments. It's up to them to clarify that in the future."

Sudanese pound devalued by 80 per cent

CAIRO (AP) — Acting under IMF conditions, Sudan on Saturday announced an 80 per cent devaluation of its currency against the U.S. dollar and increased prices of benzene and sugar, a Sudanese cabinet minister said.

The Middle East News Agency, in a dispatch from the Sudanese capital Khartoum, quoted Besbir Omar, minister of economy and finance, as saying the Sudanese pound had been devalued from 2.5 to 4.5 pounds to the dollar for all transactions except gasoline, wheat and medical imports.

The Sudanese government's move seemed to be aimed at unifying its exchange rate which used 2.5 pounds to the dollar for some transactions like exchanging Sudanese expatriates' money and 5.2 pounds to the dollar on the illegal black market.

Unifying the exchange rate and decreasing subsidies are part of the IMF's plan to rescue the collapsed Sudanese economy.

Falangists battle growing rift among party leaders

BEIRUT (R) — Leaders in the Falange Party of Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel are battling to hold it together in a critical internal rift which has seen six top officials quit.

"Our peaceful opposition to reforms introduced by the ... leadership is continuing and more resignations are expected," Seaman Karam, head of information for the country's predominantly Christian party before he resigned, told Reuters on Saturday.

"Moves by various sides within the party are going on to calm the situation and avert an escalation," he added.

Mr. Karam was one of those who quit in September over reforms pushed through by party President George Saadeh, who is seen as close to "Lebanese Forces" militia chief Samir Geagea.

The struggle pits Mr. Saadeh's supporters against those of Mr. Gemayel, who tries to distance the Falange Party from the "Lebanese Forces" militia. The party, known in Lebanon by its Arabic name Kataeb, was founded 50 years ago by Mr. Gemayel's father Pierre, a dominant Christian leader who died in

1984. The "Lebanese Forces" share many top officials with the Falange and their influence in it has increased since Mr. Saadeh took over last year.

A former official said Mr. Saadeh had made 40 appointments, some to new posts, boosting his electoral power in the Falange.

Opponents accuse Mr. Saadeh of making the changes, the first since the party was founded, for personal reasons and without regard for party protocol and rules.

Mr. Saadeh, only the party's second president after Pierre Gemayel, said the reforms were essential and an important step among others needed "to make the party an institution in itself."

"What is happening is an internal party matter and we are trying to contain it amicably," Lebanese newspapers quoted him as saying in an apparent bid to play down the rift.

But a Falange executive told Reuters on Saturday that lower tier officials were still quitting over the reforms and Mr. Saadeh had set up a committee to study them further (See page 2).

Zia arrives today on two-day visit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Pakistani President General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, accompanied by his wife and a high-level civil and military delegation, arrives here today, on a two-day official visit to Jordan upon an invitation by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

The current situation in the Gulf, recent developments on the region, issues of concern to Arab and Muslim countries and Pakistani-Jordanian ties and means of further strengthening them will be the topics of discussion during meetings between Gen. Zia and King Hussein.

The Pakistani president is also scheduled to hold talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and other senior Jordanian officials.

Pakistani cabinet members accompanying the president will meet with their Jordanian counterparts.

Gen. Zia last visited Jordan in 1982.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, described Gen. Zia's visit to the Kingdom as an "embodiment of the distinguished bilateral relations" whose solid foundations were laid down by King Hussein



and the Pakistani leader.

Petra noted that numerous bilateral agreements outlining Jordanian-Pakistani relations in the areas of tourism, economy, trade, education, and telecommunications have been signed between the two countries.

Petra said that Pakistani-Jordanian ties had grown rapidly over the years. It cited the growing number of Jordanian students attending Pakistani universities and an expansion in trade relations between the two countries.

At present, 800 Jordanian students are completing their higher education in Pakistan's universities. An alumni club for Jordanian graduates from Pakistan was

opened here recently to help students who want to pursue their university education there.

The University of Jordan has allocated a seat for Islamic studies for Pakistan. The scholarship is named after the founder of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

The balance of bilateral trade remains in favour of Jordan with the Kingdom exporting to Pakistan phosphates and fertilisers worth JD 30 million annually while it imports goods worth JD 2 million.

Commenting on Pakistan's stand vis-a-vis the Palestine question, Petra said Islamabad con-

stantly supported the Arab Nation's quest and efforts to regain the occupied Arab lands and Jerusalem, and to guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Pakistan has staunchly stood up in international forums to denounce the Israeli occupation and the inhuman Israeli practices against the inhabitants of the occupied Arab lands, Petra said.

Pakistan, Petra noted, is a founding member of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and has effectively participated in all preparatory sessions for OIC conferences and has attended all of the organisation's summits.

Mohammad Zia Ul Haq was born in 1924. He joined the Pakistani army in 1945 and held key military positions. He was also member of a Pakistani army mission who worked in Jordan in the early 1970s.

In 1977, Gen. Zia was named as chief military governor of Pakistan after the country's army assumed power there. Gen. Zia was named president of Pakistan on Sept. 16, 1978.

Gen. Zia abolished martial law in 1985 and a civil government was formed.

Gen. Zia will leave Amman on Tuesday for Turkey.

Queen returns after patronising Jordanian cultural events abroad

By a reporter

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor returned home Saturday following official functions in the U.S., Switzerland and England, and a two-day visit to the city of Cologne and the Black Forest in West Germany.

Accompanied by Baroness Marianne von Weizsaecker, wife of the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, as co-patron, Queen Noor on Friday officially opened combined exhibitions entitled "The King's Way: 9,000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan and Palestine," an impressive collection of art, antiquities and archaeological objects, chronicling over 9,000 years of human history, and loaned by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, and Yarmouk University Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology; and "Splendours and Secrets — Costumes and Jewellery from Palestine and Jordan," a unique display of traditional embroidered dresses and folk costumes from the collection of Mrs. Widad Kassar.

In remarks delivered to a large distinguished audience, Queen Noor applauded the impressive array of scholarship and professional excellence assembled by a German-Jordanian team over two-and-a-half years.

Queen Noor, referring to the beauty, colour and intricate designs of the embroidered Jordanian and Palestinian dresses on display, remarked that, "We should heed the message inherent in the ancient artifacts and contemporary material culture of Jordanians and Palestinians on



His Majesty King Hussein receives Her Majesty Queen Noor upon her return home Saturday (Petra photo)

exhibit here today; that cultural and national identity endure, and seek to manifest themselves in stable, peaceful, communities."

At the conclusion of the opening ceremony, Her Majesty and Baroness von Weizsaecker toured the museum hall to view the two exhibitions, as well as a collection of photographs and paintings by Mr. Ammar Khamash which chronicle over 9,000 years of village architecture and rural life in Jordan, and the second collection of contemporary photographs by Mr. Zohrab Markarian entitled "Jordan Today."

Two catalogues have been published to document and promote the exhibitions, which will run for six months at the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum in Cologne, before moving to Vienna and Munich. Queen Noor was guest of honour at the private dinner hosted by Mrs. and Mr. von Weizsaecker

at the presidential palace in Bonn following the exhibition.

Prior to the exhibition opening, Baroness von Weizsaecker paid a courtesy call on Her Majesty at the Dom Hotel in Cologne.

Queen Noor visited the Birklehof Secondary Boarding School in the Black Forest on Saturday morning to study its facilities and curricula. School officials discussed with Queen Noor possible future joint cooperation to assist the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's Jubilee School. The Queen later joined students and faculty members.

The Jubilee School will seek to enhance and develop the intellect and leadership potentials of gifted secondary school students from throughout the country.

On departure from the Black Forest, Queen Noor met briefly with the minister president of the land of Baden-Wuerttemberg at the airport.

Sfar was sacked because he opposed Bourguiba, paper says

TUNIS (Agencies) — Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar was sacked because he opposed two cabinet appointments proposed by President Habib Bourguiba, the independent daily Al Sabah said on Saturday.

In a front-page commentary clearly given high-level approval, the paper said Mr. Sfar proposed different candidates to the president for the posts of information minister and director of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD), a job with ministerial rank.

Mr. Sfar was fired on Friday and replaced by Interior Minister Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali.

Al Sabah, stressing the president's constitutional right to be the sole selector of ministers, said Mr. Sfar sought to name the head of state-run television, Abdul Malek Laarif, to the two cabinet posts.

He proposed Mr. Laarif the day after Mr. Bourguiba said his choice for information minister was Abdul Wahab Abdullah, former head of the pro-government

daily La Presse, the paper said.

This prompted the president to summon Mr. Abdullah and name him to the job in person on Sept. 10.

When Mr. Sfar then substituted Mr. Laarif for Mahjoub Ibn Ali — Mr. Bourguiba's choice for the PSD post — the president cancelled the appointment and dismissed the premier.

Meanwhile, troops and police stood guard at strategic points in the capital on Saturday and a police helicopter circled overhead.

Security in Tunis, boosted again after Mr. Ibn Ali's appointment, has been tight since death sentences were passed last weekend on seven people at the end of a trial of 90 Islamic fundamentalists accused of trying to overthrow the government.

Mr. Ibn Ali, a former army general, retaining his interior ministry portfolio, has presided over a seven-month police crackdown on fundamentalists.

This culminated in the death

sentences last weekend following a mass trial.

The 90 defendants, many of them members of the opposition Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI), were accused of trying with Iranian help to overthrow the 84-year-old head of state.

In a French television interview only 48 hours earlier, Mr. Sfar had indirectly predicted his own imminent downfall. Asked about the ailing Mr. Bourguiba's condition, Mr. Sfar replied: "The president is in marvellous condition, and he could very well see two or three more prime ministers come and go."

Mr. Ibn Ali is a tough security and intelligence specialist whose forces rapidly suppressed 1978 leftist rioting over price increases.

His forces also intervened effectively against subsequent anti-government disorders sparked by Islamic fundamentalists and by the 1985 Israeli bombing raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) near Tunis.

Iraq said to have received advanced Soviet warplanes

ABU DHABI (R) — Iraq was reported on Saturday to have reinforced its already massive air superiority over Iran with dozens of advanced Soviet Sukhoi-25 warplanes.

The United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Itihad quoted western military sources saying 25 to 40 of the jets had arrived in Iraq, the first batch of an arms package which includes 100 SU-25s.

Iraq would be the first country outside the east bloc to get the jets if the report were to be confirmed. Al-Itihad's sources did not give details of the deal with Moscow, Iraq's largest arms supplier.

The SU-25 close support plane, codenamed Frogfoot by NATO, is an approximate counterpart of the U.S. A-10 Thunderbolt II, military experts say. It was first seen in 1978 and large numbers now operate with Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces.

First detailed pictures of the plane became available to western intelligence after the SU-25 entered service with the Czechoslovak air force.

The experts say key features of

the SU-25 include the ability to strike hard at armoured columns at high speed and to survive ground fire, features which would help Iraq enormously against Iranian ground offensives.

The SU-25 has twin-barrel 13-millimeter guns and about 20 weapon stations under its stubby wings.

A secret Soviet Defence Industries Committee report on defence savings made by acquiring information from the west, published in Paris by Le Monde in 1985, cited the SU-25 as one case. The report said eight million roubles was saved in the design of the SU-25 thanks to a copy of a set of foreign wind tunnel tests on aircraft wings.

Western experts have noted a striking similarity between the SU-25 and the unsuccessful U.S. Northrop A-9A close support plane which lost out to Fairchild's A-10 in a U.S. Air Force fly-off contest in 1972.

Bahai leaders said executed in Tehran

NEW YORK (AP) — Two imprisoned leaders of Iran's minority Bahai faith have been executed in Tehran, international Bahai officials report.

The two men, Ardeshir Akhbari and Amir-Husayn Nadiri, were put to death last Monday after three years in prison, said Brad Pokorny, a spokesman for the Bahai International Community office dealing with United Nations affairs. He said the method of execution was not known.

"As with all other Bahai executions, Mr. Akhbari and Mr. Nadiri were executed solely for their religious beliefs," Mr.

Pokorny said. There was no official word from Iran on the reported executions, or on any formal charges against the two Bahais, who Mr. Pokorny said served on the national spiritual assembly, the religion's leadership council in Iran, before that body was abolished by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary government in 1979.

More than 200 Bahais have been killed or have disappeared in Iran since the Muslim fundamentalist revolution there in 1979, the Bahai International Community says.

Police arrest W. German said spying for Iraq

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (AP) — Police have arrested a West German man suspected of delivering military equipment to Iraq and spying for the Arab country, the Federal Prosecutor's Office said Friday.

Hans-Juergen Foerster, spokesman for Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann, said the man is also suspected of providing information to the Iraqis on West German businessmen and companies dealing with Iran.

Mr. Foerster identified the suspect only as Josef K., a 37-year-old West German. He declined to provide the man's last name or to say for which company he worked.

ed. He also refused to say when the man was arrested.

The man is suspected of having spied for the Iraqis since 1977, Mr. Foerster said, and is the first alleged Iraqi spy arrested in West Germany.

The man is also suspected of delivering, or seeking to supply military equipment to Iraq since at least 1983, Mr. Foerster said. The deliveries allegedly included night vision devices, coding equipment and weapons. He declined to elaborate.

West German law bans deliveries of military equipment to regions of tension. Iraq has been fighting Iran since 1980.

Austria aiding exodus of Iranian Jews

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock said Friday his government had assisted the transit of more than 5,000 Iranian Jews through Pakistan, which will be visited next month by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Mock told a group of reporters that he or Dr. Waldheim might discuss the question of expediting the emigration when they meet with Pakistani officials.

In response to a reporter's question, the Austrian foreign minister said that only "cynics" would view Dr. Waldheim's participation in such discussions as a ploy to improve the Austrian president's tarnished image, especially among Jews.

He stressed that Austrian

assistance to Jewish emigrants had become a "permanent part of our foreign policy."

Since 1958, he noted, 272,000 exiling Soviet Jews had been processed through Austria. Their numbers have shown a sharp increase during the first eight months of 1987 — to 5,003, compared with 901 during a like period last year.

From July 1, 1983 through last Aug. 31, he said, Austria had given visa and other administrative assistance to 5,100 Iranian Jews — 1,483 in the first eight months of 1987.

Since Austria has only a small embassy staff in Islamabad, he said, it has had trouble coping with the flow of Iranian Jews even with assistance from Jewish

refugee groups.

Mr. Mock, who came to New York to address the 42nd session of the General Assembly, said his government was considering expanding its embassy capacity to deal with the problem.

Dr. Waldheim, who has been accused of participating in war crimes while a German army lieutenant in the Balkans during World War II, is to begin his official visit to Pakistan on Nov. 23.

President Waldheim also has pending invitations from Hungary and Romania. While declining to name them, Mr. Mock said President Waldheim also had been invited to visit two Western countries.

Of the Iranian Jews, Mr. Mock

said he could not imagine that all of them were leaving Iran without at least the tacit consent of Iranian authorities.

Austria, he said, banned the sale of weapons to warring countries such as Iran and Iraq. But, Mr. Mock said, there have been two recent cases of suspected diversion of Austrian-made armaments to Iran through third countries namely Libya and Brazil. The cases are now under investigation.

One was said to involve a shipment of 110 pieces of heavy artillery that ostensibly had been ordered by a private firm doing business with the Brazilian armed forces. Austrian officials became suspicious when they were told the shipment never reached Brazil.

Lebanese militiamen bury rivalries for children's immunisation campaign

By P.V. Vivekanand

LEBANON'S warring militiamen kept their Kalashnikovs locked up and carried instead babies to vaccination centres around the country during four "days of tranquillity" in September when a national immunisation campaign got under way.

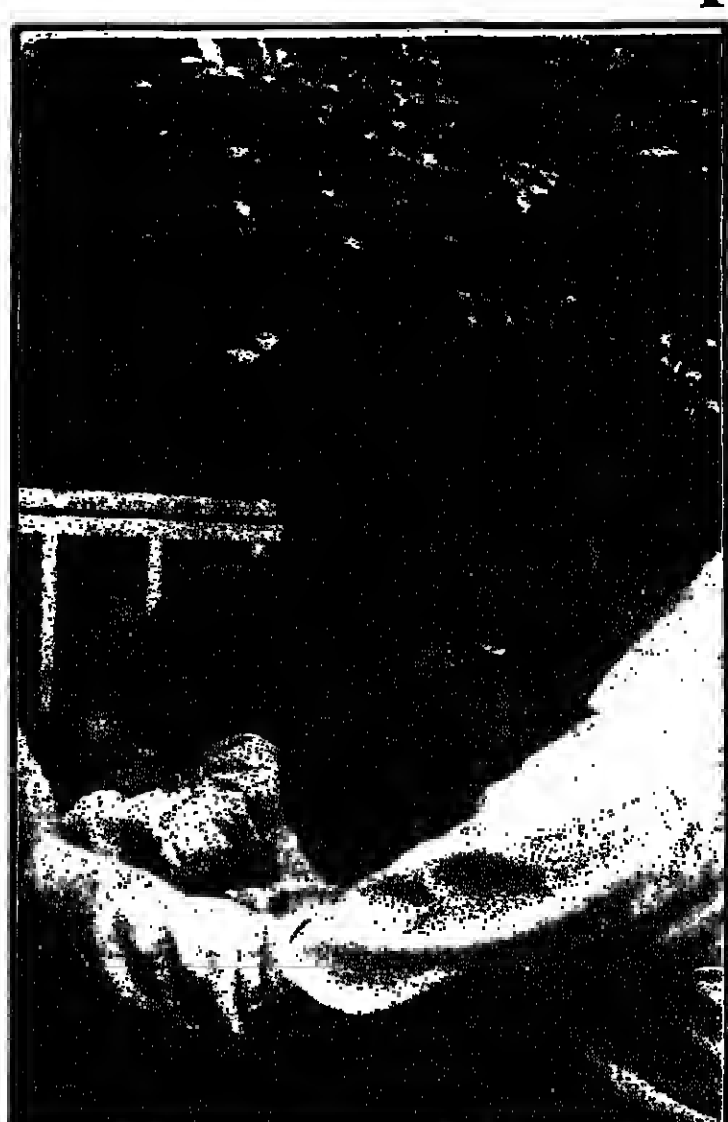
About 150,000 of Lebanon's 270,000 children under five were covered during the Sept. 21-24 period, which was the first round of the campaign organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), according to UNICEF officials here.

"It was a quite a miracle," according to Richard Reid, UNICEF director for the Middle East and North Africa region. "Guns fell silent, snipings stopped, no mine explosions or thud of mortars were heard. All rivalries appeared to have been buried temporarily, and there was not a single untoward incident anywhere in the 1930 villages in 29 districts of Lebanon during the period," he said.

Mr. Reid, who is based in Amman, personally supervised the campaign which was put together by the Lebanese national UNICEF committee head, Raymond Naimi, and UNICEF programme director Andre Robert Froid. "Every group and organisation in Lebanon participated in the campaign and we were overwhelmed by the response that the immunisation generated," said Mr. Naimi. "The Health Ministry as well as related departments mobilised themselves in full strength. Some of the (militia) leaders and politicians even contributed their own money and resources including fuel, which is in short supply in the country," he added.

"It was the common cause of children that was the best guarantee for the security situation," said Suha Majdalani, information officer at the UNICEF regional office in Amman. "Everyone had realised that the life of his or her own children was the issue at stake," she said.

The campaign covered "every



A Lebanese soldier bringing his baby for immunisation (Photo by Suha Majdalani)

corner of Lebanon," including Israel's self-styled "security zone" in the south where landmines and heavy guns pose some of the most serious security threats, Mr. Naimi said. "We were surprised to locate some villages which were not listed with us," he said.

According to Mr. Reid, the nutrition situation of Lebanon's children is plunging, thus paving the way for the major child-

killing diseases to take their toll. "The Lebanon campaign comes at a time when it is most needed," he said. "Any delay would have had catastrophic results," he added.

Seen against the background of the militia battle for supremacy and the civil war violence that has claimed the lives of over 130,000 people in 12 years, a campaign of the magnitude and logistical nature as that of the UNICEF drive had appeared to be stewn with

hurdles when UNICEF planned it, according to Mr. Reid. "But the fact that UNICEF is the de facto water authority in Lebanon was our main coinage," he said.

UNICEF, which assumed the tough self-assumed task of ensuring water supplies to most regions of Lebanon after the Israeli invasion of that country in 1982, "used its contacts and friends" in mobilising the people for the campaign, said Mr. Reid, an American. In addition, the immense support offered by the numerous private and government television channels and radios, which scream at each other during most their time on air, was another major factor in spreading awareness of the campaign. This time they vied with each other to give the best air time to UNICEF. "In fact we had to ask some of the radio stations to stop broadcasts notifying the public of the campaign after the drive had actually ended on Sept. 24," added Mr. Naimi.

Two follow-up rounds of the campaign are scheduled to be held in October and November respectively. The first round offered the triple vaccine — polio, whooping cough and diphtheria — and anti-measles and anti-tetanus shots. The second round will offer follow-up vaccines and also take in those who did not avail of the first round. Mr. Naimi said the first round raised the number of triple-vaccinated children from 53 per cent to 74 per cent and anti-measles from 42 per cent to 60 per cent. UNICEF's conservative goal for the Lebanon campaign is 200,000 children under five years of age.

"Our drive is aimed at every child of Lebanon regardless of politics, religion," Mr. Naimi said. Mr. Reid recalled that UNICEF carried out a campaign under almost similar circumstances in strife-torn El Salvador in 1983. "There was only one kidnapping to El Salvador during the campaign," he said. "Rebel fighters crossed government army lines and kidnapped a doctor to inoculate 23 of their own children behind rebel lines."

Gemayel doubtful about int'l parley

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — President Amio Gemayel of Lebanon has said he doubts that an international Middle East peace conference can be launched in the near future.

President Gemayel spoke at a press conference Friday after a day of talks with Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert. Mr. Gemayel said the two reviewed recent Swiss consultations with other possible participants in a conference, including Israel, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Switzerland had offered Geneva as site of the proposed meeting.

Mr. Gemayel dismissed as "very far-fetched" a book in which U.S. reporter Bob Woodward asserted that Mr. Gemayel's late brother, Bashir, had long-standing links to the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I regret that an eminent journalist jumped to hasty conclusions without verifying them," Mr. Gemayel said. "He probably has a very fertile imagination. It's easy to accuse the dead."

In "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987," published earlier this week, Woodward said Bashir Gemayel secretly asked the CIA to provide security and intelligence aid after he was elected Lebanese president in 1982. Mr. Gemayel was assassinated before taking office.

Woodward also claimed Mr.

Gemayel was on the CIA's payroll for years after he was recruited in the early 1970s while working for a U.S. law firm.

On the proposed peace conference, President Amin Gemayel said: "I venture to doubt it will be held shortly." He cited "Arab, Israeli regional and international considerations" as obstacles, but added: "It's necessary to maintain the momentum of peace."

President Gemayel said earlier on Friday his government had good information on all foreign hostages in his country but he did not hold out any hope for their immediate release.

"Our (intelligence) services are very well-informed... on all the hostages that have kidnapped in Lebanon and we share its information with the relevant services of friendly countries," he told a news conference.

But he said the hostage problem could not be solved effectively until Lebanon itself was freed from various armed foreign factions, which were themselves holding the fate of Lebanon hostage.

President Gemayel arrived on Friday for talks on the Middle East with the Swiss president.

He said he was on a working visit to discuss the prospects for an international peace conference following similar recent discussions in Switzerland by officials from Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the PLO.

Unknown group threatens U.S., Israeli embassies

BEIRUT (AP) — A previously unknown group threatened in a statement published Saturday to "demolish the American and Israeli embassies in Cairo."

The Hilar (crescent) Revolutionary Organisation, in a short statement published by the independent daily An Nahar, also threatened to "kill all the Israelis in Egypt."

The group claimed responsibility for the abortive attempts to assassinate former Egyptian Interior Minister Ali Mahway Ismail and Hassan Abu Basha earlier this year.

The group also said its operatives had "opened fire at American diplomats" in Cairo's Maadi district.

Unidentified attackers fired at the diplomats' car as they went to work May 26. Two of them suffered minor injuries.

Guomen in a speeding car opened fire on Mr. Ismail's house in the Cairo residential district of Al Mohandessin Aug. 13, wounding two pedestrians. Mr. Ismail escaped unhurt.

Mr. Abu Basha was seriously wounded May 5 when gunmen in a pickup truck opened fire at him in front of his Cairo residence.

Mr. Abu Basha succeeded Mr. Ismail as interior minister in 1982. Both men led police crackdowns on Muslim extremists in 1981 and 1982.

Egypt's Revolution, a group in Cairo, has claimed responsibility

for the acts, and for three attacks on Israelis between 1984 and 1986 that killed a diplomat and the wife of a diplomat, and wounded six embassy staff members.

Mohammad Kazem Abdul Kawi, described as the main suspect in the attempt on Mr. Ismail's life, was killed in a shoot-out with police Aug. 28 in a Nile Delta village.

Chad fears Libyan attack

N'DJAMENA, Chad (AP) — The Libyan army, including recently arrived Druze fighters from Lebanon, are making intensive military preparations for new attacks in northern Chad, th official Chad radio reported Saturday.

The radio, citing official sources, denounced what it said was a continuous reinforcement of men and material at the southern Libyan base at Tanoua and "certain localities of the extreme north" still occupied by the Libyan army.

It said that "mercenaries sold by... Walid Junblatt to his friend (Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi) have been deployed in the region, referring to troops sent to Libya by the Lebanese Druze leader and head of the Progressive Socialist Party.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77111-19	23:57 News Headline 24:00 Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE	15:30 Koran 15:55 Programme Review 16:50 Children's programmes 17:50 Walt Disney 18:50 Local Agricultural programme 19:15 Soccer 19:15 Local programme 19:50 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabesques 21:30 T.V. Magazine (local) 23:00 News Summary 23:10 Arabic programme
PROGRAMME TWO	17:00 "Des chiffres et des lettres" 18:00 Rue Carnot 18:30 L'Etoile des Fanes 19:00 News in French 19:15 French varieties 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Varieties 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Charles in Charge (comedy) 21:10 The Wall Street 22:00 News in English 22:20 Blood and Orchids
RADIO JORDAN 885 KHz. AM & 99 MHz FM & partly on 94.0 KHz. SW Tel: 77111-19	07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 11:05 In Concert 12:00 News Summary 12:45 Pop Talk 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 Science Report 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favorites 17:00 Lesigne's Choice 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Jazz Hour 19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show continued 21:55 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show continued 23:00 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS
* A painting exhibition by Bassem Al-Husseini at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).	* A painting exhibition by Youssef Hussein at the British Council (until Oct. 11).
SERVICE CLUBS	CULTURAL CENTRES
The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Lebanese Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Club. Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.	Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267 American Centre. Tel. 64371 American Centre Library. Tel. 641521 British Council. Tel. 661478 Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel. 67077 Goethe Institute. Tel. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel. 624039 Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel. 624039 French Cultural Centre. Tel. 67077 Haya Arts Centre. Tel. 665195 Husseini Youth City. Tel. 667104 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793 Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 662511 Amman Museum Library. Tel. 625111 Univ. of Jordan Library. Tel. 643555
CHURCHES	MUSEUMS
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 624590 Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luwaidhah. Tel. 637440 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luwaidhah. Tel. 623541 Jabbal Luwaidhah. Mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366 Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabbal. Tel. 623541 Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Ammon. Tel. 625383 Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 771531 Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775231 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771531 Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsan. Tel. 622665, Rev. Veli.	"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qaf (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Luwaidhah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630126.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (06) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	06:30 Frankfurt (LH) 09:00 Damascus, Paris (AF) 09:30 Beirut (ME) 10:30 Larnaca, Berlin (TF) 11:30 Rome (AZ) 12:30 Baghdad (IA) 13:00 Tripoli (LN) 14:00 Cairo (MS) 14:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF) 15:00 Jeddah (SV) 15:35 Kuwait (KU) 16:30 Doha (EK) 18:20 Athens (OA) 20:00 Sana'a (LH)
ARRIVALS	FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)
10:15 Agaba (RJ) 10:15 Cairo (RJ) 10:30 Kuwait (RJ) 10:40 Jeddah (RJ) 10:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 11:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 17:25 London (RJ) 18:30 Cairo, Agaba (RJ) 18:30 Frankfurt (RJ) 18:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 19:05 Brussels, Geneva (RJ) 19:05 Paris (RJ) 19:30 Madrid, Rome (RJ) 20:55 Baghdad (RJ)	MONEY EXCHANGE
	Local sell/buy rates in ffs.
	Belgian franc 90.2 / 91.2 Dutch guilder 166.7 / 167.9 French franc 36.2 / 36.6 Italian lire 25.9 / 26.2 Japanese yen (100) 234.8 / 237.2 Swedish crown 53.6 / 54 Swiss franc 234.4 / 236.1 U.S. sterling pound 259.2 / 263.8 U.S. dollar 345.6 / 348 W. German mark 187.1 / 188.9
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	PRAYER TIMES
09:55 Berlin, Larnaca (AF) 11:40 Damascus, Paris (AF) 12:00 Baghdad (IA) 12:45 Kuwait (LH) 13:20 Cairo (MS) 13:30 Jeddah (KU) 13:40 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF) 14:35 Kuwait (KU) 15:00 Doha (EK) 17:00 Athens (OA) 19:10 Frankfurt (LH) 00:45 London, Cairo (LH)	05:16 (Sunrise) Doha 12:25 Dhaher 15:43 'Av 18:15 Maghreb 19:33 'Isa
DEPARTURES	WEATHER
ROYAL JORDANIAN (RJ) FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
08:00 Agaba (RJ) 12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 12:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 13:30 Cairo (RJ) 20:40 Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ) 20:45 Doha, Muscat (RJ) 20:55 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 21:00 Baghdad (RJ) 21:05 Larnaca (RJ) 21:15 Athens (RJ) 22:15 Damascus (RJ) 22:30 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ) 23:00 Bangkok (RJ)	A drop in temperature is expected, with the appearance of some low clouds. Winds will be northerly to moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	GENERAL
Amman governorate 891228 Amman Civil Defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Unit 271293, 272731 Civil Defence Overhead 770733 Civil Defence Dept. Afta 642412 Ambulance 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 198 First aid 630344 Blood Bank 776303 Civil Defence rescue 641111 Fire headquarters 623040-3 Police precincts 192, 621111, 637777 Traffic headquarters 630141 Electric Power Co. 638314, 638381 Municipal water complaints 7711258 Queen Alia Intl. Airport (06)5333040	Jordan Television 773111/19 Radio Jordan 773111/19 Ministry of Tourism 643211 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 661176 Telephone Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 12 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11
HOSPITALS	NIGHT DUTY
Husseini Medical Centre 81381/332 Khulid Maternity, J. Amn. 642412 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 642412 Jabbal Ammon Maternity 62358 Malibay, J. Amman 636130 Palestine, Shamsan 641714 Shamsan Hospital 641714 University Hospital 84545, 65 Al-Musassir Hospital 667279 The Islamic, Ashrafieh 66612757 Al-Ahli, Ashrafieh 641642 Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77111/3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/26 Arms, Ashrafieh 39161/15 Queen Alia Hospital 602340-51 Amal Hospital 674155	AMMAN: Dr. Tawfiq Ouh'ain 623029 Dr. George Shahrani 743145 Dr. Tayssar Sa'di 777636 Firas pharmacy 661912 Ferdous pharmacy 787336 Al Asma pharmacy 637055 Naimi pharmacy 623672 Al Salam pharmacy 636730
PRAYER TIMES	TAXIS
05:16 (Sunrise) Doha 12:25 Dhaher 15:43 'Av 18:15 Maghreb 19:33 'Isa	Amman taxi 663911 Venezia taxi 644585 Palestine taxi 671473 Shamsan taxi 662944 Mehyar taxi 644574 Khayam taxi 641577 Jordan taxi 623504 Asem taxi 844503
WEATHER	IRBID:
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	Dr. F. Jbour (—) Sadoun pharmacy (—)
A drop in temperature is expected, with the appearance of some low clouds. Winds will be northerly to moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.	ZARQA:
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Agaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.	Dr. Samir Luzzi 989011 Jaraman pharmacy (—) Tamer pharmacy (—)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in ffs per kg.			
Apple (local)	550 / 500	Lemon (yellow)	130 / 90
Banana	350 / 280	Mallow	70 / 40
Banana (Mukammal)	300 / 240	Marrow	220 / 160
Beans	230 / 160	Onion	320 / 280
Cabbage	140 / 100	Onion (dry)	150 / 100
Cauliflower	230 / 180	Okra	430 / 360
Cucumbers	220 / 160	Oranges (Abu Surra)	250 / 200
Dates	350 / 280	Pepper (hot)	150 / 100
Eggplant (large)	70 / 40	Pepper (sweet)	130 / 80
Eggplant (small)	160 / 100	Potato	240 / 180
Figs	350 / 300	Pomegranates	320 / 300
Garlic	600 / 500	Raddish	140 / 100
Grapes (white)	320 / 260	Spinach	220 / 180
Grapes (black)	320 / 260	Squash	170 / 120
Grapefruit	150 / 100	Sweetmelon	250 / 200
Guava	340 / 280	Tomatoes	220 / 160

Princess Basma to join in children's festivities

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma will patronise a children's festival in Madaba on Monday, as part of the country's activities on Arab Child Day.

Children from the community centres set up by the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QASWF) in Amman, Mafrq, and Madaba will take part in the festival, which will include national dances, songs, and musical recitals, and children's plays. The festival will include exhibitions of children's books, costumes, and art work.

Princess Basma is president of the QASWF, which supervises different voluntary and charitable

activities around the country. In Karak, it was announced that a festival will be held to mark the occasion, in addition to the inauguration of children's park and displays of children's books and drawings.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) announced last month that it will organise various activities for the benefit of the children in different parts of the Kingdom between Oct. 5 and 10 to mark Arab Child Day. The NHF's activities will include seminars on educating children and children's health, as well as exhibitions of art work by children up to the age of 15 from private and government schools.

Sharif Zaid opens second officers training course

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker opened at the Royal War Academy on Saturday the second training course for officers.

Sharif Zaid, in his opening address, congratulated the officers for their selection to this high-level course, which will prepare them for higher ranks in the armed forces.

He also said that the holding of this course reflects His Majesty King Hussein's interest in developing and modernising the armed forces, in order to account for technological and military advancements.

In his speech during the ceremony, the academy's commander said that the academy, thanks to the efforts of its supervisors and student officers, succeeded in shouldering the immense task of education.

He also pointed out that the academy's main goals were manifested in achieving the armed forces' aspirations, through continuing and tireless efforts.

The opening ceremony was also attended by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and his aides, as well as a number of high-ranking armed forces and royal academy officers.

UNICEF: Measles nearly eradicated in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Measles, one of the major child-killing diseases, is almost eradicated in Jordan, according to the regional director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Speaking to reporters on Thursday, Mr. Richard Reid, UNICEF regional director for the Middle East and North Africa, said Jordan, Turkey, and Oman were the three major countries in the region that have managed to put a tight rein on measles.

Mr. Reid has indicated in previous interviews with the Jordan Times that UNICEF does not feel that a massive nation-wide campaign is necessary in Jordan, since the health services of the country are excellent and well-organised, and are covering the rural population in the outlying regions. Under the ongoing process, babies and pregnant mothers are offered the triple vaccine — protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, and polio — and anti-measles and anti-tetanus shots.

Data systems workshop opens at university

AMMAN (Petra) — A workshop on the employment of data systems in operating high education institutions in the Arab World opened at the University of Jordan on Saturday.

Specialists from universities in seven Arab countries, the Israeli-occupied Arab territory, and education organisations in Canada are taking part in the workshop which was organised in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Addressing the opening session was Rashad Natour, dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Jordan, who underlined the importance of utilising computers for the sake of developing data systems and for supporting all scientific projects in Arab universities. The University of Jordan

also addressing the opening session was Dr. Nabih Agel, assistant president of the Association of Arab Universities (AAU), who said that any development in the use of computers will have a beneficial effect on Arab educational institutions, and on planning for higher education in the Arab World until the year 2000.

Othman Abayazid, director of the UNESCO office in Amman, said that the current workshop was part of an international programme endorsed by a UNESCO international conference held in 1985.

Oil refinery seminar to review modern methods

ZARQA (J.T.) — A specialised seminar on the maintenance of Arab oil refineries opened Saturday at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) here.

The two-week gathering is being organised by the Baghdad-based Arab Oil Training Institute,

an affiliate of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) in cooperation with the JPRC.

The participants in the seminar will hear lectures on the basic concepts of modern training methods.

Jets chase off Iranian boats

(Continued from page 1)

The Ras Al Khafji terminal handles oil produced in the so-called neutral zone shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and sold on behalf of Iraq.

The Kuwait News Agency quoted a Kuwaiti Defence Ministry official as saying "Kuwaiti air and naval surveillance system did not monitor any suspicious movements over the past 24 hours."

Arab diplomatic sources here said the Saudis and Kuwaitis may have decided to downplay the incident since the Iranian speedboats had not ventured into the 12-nautical-mile limit of territorial waters.

The Saudi official stressed the kingdom will "not hesitate a second" in defending its homeland and its allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the event of aggression.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Kuwait also announced its naval forces would conduct exercises

with live ammunition in Kuwait's territorial waters between the islands of Qarourah and Umm Al Maradem, 50 kilometres south-east of Kuwait City.

The announcement said manoeuvres which would include target practice on vessels would take place between Oct. 6 and 7. The ministry warned ships to avoid the area.

Iran's Revolutionary Guards are widely held responsible for the hit-and-run attacks on neutral shipping in the region in retaliation for Iraqi raids on Iranian oil tanker routes. The Iranians have also been blamed for sowing mines in Gulf tanker lanes.

The Iranians appear undaunted by the growing armada of about 80 U.S. and western navy units in the Gulf.

The latest contingent to join the fleets were four Italian warships that docked at Muscat, Oman, earlier in the day. The Italians, like the Americans and French, will be escorting their national flag tankers and freighters in the imperiled Gulf waters.



Major-General Mohammad Taha Ismail, director of the Fire Engines Department in Sudan, learns about Jordan's civil defence operations during a Saturday meeting with Minister of Interior

Rajai Dajani, Director of the Civil Defence Department in Jordan, and the Sudanese ambassador to Jordan, Mahjoub Radwan (Petra photo)

Sudanese official discusses civil defence with Dajani, Tarawneh

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani met in his office on Saturday with Major General Mohammad Taha Ismail, director of the Fire Engines Department in Sudan, and discussed with him prospects for cooperation between Jordan and Sudan in firefighting and civil defence operations techniques.

The meeting was attended by Major-General Khaled Tarawneh, director of the Civil Defence Department (CDD) and Sudan's ambassador to Jordan, Mahjoub Radwan.

The Sudanese official arrived in Amman on Thursday for a week-long visit to Jordan. He will be touring civil defence services, as well as archaeological and touristic sites in the Kingdom.

Upon his arrival Maj.-Gen. Ismail said his visit, which is at the invitation of Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh, is aimed at familiarising himself with Jordan's experience in civil defence work, firefighting, and other related areas.

Later, the Sudanese official met with Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh and senior CDD officers for a

briefing on the CDD's operations. Maj.-Gen. Ismail was taken on a tour of the CDD's services and familiarised himself with the early alarm service which offers prompt response from the CDD to emergency calls from companies and factories in Jordan.

The Sudanese official and his accompanying delegation also called at the Al Hussein Medical Centre and the Queen Alia Heart Institute, as well as at the first aid centre at Jabal Luweibeh.

They later were guests of honour at a lunch hosted by Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh.

Labour Ministry plans new law

By Samir Hiyari
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development will shortly announce a new labour law which will take into consideration the rights of employers and workers and will meet the requirements of the present labour market. Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan announced Saturday.

The minister said that the current difficult circumstances encountered by employers, and new developments in the Arab labour market, are delaying the announcement of the new law, but serious efforts are being made to finalise it.

Mr. Haj Hassan was speaking during a visit to the new employment office, which opened to the public on Thursday. The office receives and processes applications

by Jordanian workers seeking employment and holds contact with different businesses and companies to find jobs for the applicants.

Referring to the unemployment situation in the Kingdom, the minister said that 82,000 job seekers have registered their names with the Ministry of Labour, and the ministry has found work for 5,000 of them. In addition, he said 26,000 other job seekers, mostly university graduates, have sent applications to the Civil Service Commission in order to obtain employment at government offices.

The Ministry of Labour urges all job seekers to benefit from the available opportunities and take up jobs in the hotel, construction, and services sectors, in which 100,000 positions now exist, the minister said.

Foreign workers will not be given jobs in the country if Jordanians

are available to take them, and the Ministry of Labour will not allow non-Jordanians to assume jobs in private and public organisations unless it makes sure that no Jordanian substitutes are available. Mr. Haj Hassan pointed out.

The minister appealed to employers and businessmen to contact the ministry and its employment offices whenever they seek workers. Instead of employing non-Jordanians.

In implementation of a decision by the Cabinet on finding a solution to the unemployment problem, the Ministry of Labour has initiated training programmes for Jordanians. Jordanians wishing to obtain employment, the minister said, can take these three-month courses before being offered jobs. He noted that nearly 75 per cent of the unemployed are school and community college graduates.

Commemoration of Jerusalem's liberation begins at university

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Students, professors, and writers gathered at an auditorium at the University of Jordan on Saturday to hear the well-known Palestinian writer and poet, Mr. Abdel Rahim Omar, reciting his poetry, thus opening Jerusalem Week.

Jerusalem Week, patronised by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and organised by the Cultural Committee at the University of Jordan, also opened with an exhibition of various books, research papers, docu-

ments, and manuscripts on Jerusalem, dating back from hundreds of years ago to the present.

The poetry recital and exhibition are part of a week-long cultural celebration to commemorate 800 years of the liberation of Jerusalem by Saladin Al Ayyubi, the most famous Muslim hero. Saladin was the Muslim Sultan of Egypt, Syria, Yemen, and Palestine, and founder of the Ayyoubi Dynasty. On Oct. 2, 1187, he liberated Jerusalem by war from the Christian crusaders, ending their 88-year occupation of the holy city.

As part of Jerusalem Week,

Dr. Abdel Jalil Abdel Mahdi will give a lecture on Monday entitled "Liberation of Jerusalem and its Impact on Arabic Literature in 1187."

On Wednesday, Dr. Kamel Asali will present a slide show entitled, "A Visit to Jerusalem in the Ayyoubi and Mamalik Era." And to conclude the week-long activity, there will be a scientific seminar on Oct. 11, presided over by Crown Prince Hassan. The seminar includes Mr. Akram Za'atar, a prominent Palestinian and president of the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs.

Brilliant colours, intricate patterns characterise patchwork designs

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Filling the Goethe Institute exhibition hall with brilliant colours this week is a display of the patchwork and applique work of Svetlana Belbelian and Tamara Goussous. Carefully and thoughtfully arranged around the hall are wallhangings, cushions, pictures, quilts and bedspreads, all beautifully stitched and finely finished with frames and linings.

The professional quality of the work belies the fact that the two women only started quilting in January of this year, and the 27 intricate pieces on display are the result of just eight months work.

Originally from Russia, Mrs. Belbelian and Mrs. Goussous are also both fully qualified engineers who make many of their own clothes. It was the scraps of material left over from their dressmaking that prompted the women to start quilting, teaching themselves as they went along from books and magazines on the subject. "Quilting and applique is certainly not new to Jordan," Mrs. Goussous told the Jordan



An intricately patterned patchwork quilt: one example of the work of artists Svetlana Belbelian and Tamara Goussous, which is currently on display at the Goethe Institute.

Times, "but we exhibited our work to give people ideas on how to use up scraps of material and on how to decorate their homes."

Clever juxtaposition of bright colours and interesting textures are the hallmarks of Mrs. Belbelian and Mrs. Goussous' work. These qualities are especially apparent in such pieces as "flowers on the window," where tiny floral printed cottons act as a foil to the patches of grey satin whose soft gleam is reminiscent

Conference for Crown Prince Award calls for expansion of scheme

AMMAN (J.T.) — Participants in the first Arab Conference for the Crown Prince Award called for the establishment of an administrative office headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, which would expand to include offices in different governorates of the Kingdom.

At the conclusion of the five-day conference, the participants also called for ensuring the continuation of the award through donations and other measures. The conferees recommended training members in the philosophy and aims of the award, and enlisting professional instructors for the award's activities.

In addition, they called for the printing of a guide book for the award, and organising a media campaign to increase public awareness of the award's many aspects, through television programmes organised by arrangements between Arab countries. Support for other interested Arab countries was also suggested, as well as preparation of information brochures on the award which might encourage these countries' participation in the programme.

The participants called for the holding of a conference every two years for the Arab countries implementing the award scheme, and for inviting the countries who have not yet adopted it to do so. They also expressed interest in holding a yearly, local youth con-

ference, which would include the conference participants, supervisors, and specialists.

The conference called for including mentally and physically handicapped youth in the award through the participation of the Jordanian Union of Sports for the Handicapped. Visits between Jordan and countries following the award scheme to exchange experiences were also recommended, as well as creating a slogan and membership cards for the award's supervisors and workers.

In the area of sports, the participants called for giving more attention to water sports, and for monitoring the actual progress of each programme in order to ensure high standards.

A temporary committee including members from the award office and advisors from the Arab countries participating in the award scheme is to be established in response to a recommendation made by the conferees for a special committee to present the minister of youth with a plan for an Arab award. The minister, in turn, will present this to the

special committee of the Arab Ministers of Youth and Sports, who will meet in Morocco next month.

The aims of the award are to encourage personal discovery and develop self-reliance among young people. They are encouraged to set personal goals, to manage their time on a voluntary basis, and to develop perseverance, determination, initiative, and enthusiasm, as well as social responsibility. The award scheme is now being implemented in 47 countries.

Minister of Youth Eid Al Dahivat, in his opening speech on Tuesday, described the philosophy and aims of the Crown Prince Award as a way to "open wide horizons to build methods which can answer practical hopes and aspirations of the youth, since it offers different dimensions which cover nearly all aspects of building a personality."

At the end of the conference, the participants sent a telegram to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan thanking him for his patronage of the first Arab conference to discuss the possibility of spreading the idea of the award throughout the Arab World.

The participants also expressed their gratitude for the Crown Prince's constant advice, from the beginning of the award scheme, which has enabled it to expand to include more countries of the Arab World.

Two generating units to be purchased for utilising gas

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, in cooperation with the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), has decided to purchase two gas turbine generating units to produce electric power utilising vast quantities of gas recently found in northeastern regions of the Kingdom.

A ministry source was quoted as saying that the two generating stations will have 30 megawatts each, and will be operational for the coming 15 to 20 years. The employment of the two stations will result in saving up to 15 per cent of the energy that is being generated by diesel oil turbines in the country, at present, according to the source.

Significant gas fields have been found in the Risha area of the country, not far away from the border with Iraq. The source said that the development of the gas fields will help cut an oil import bill which last year topped \$600

million. According to the source, the NRA is preparing for work at Risha and is laying the ground work for the installation of the generating units.

Gas reserves at Risha, originally were estimated at one trillion cubic feet, may be larger, and NRA sources say that its teams are assessing the fields and planning to drill five or six more appraisal wells.

A contract for construction of a high-voltage transmission line between Risha and Amman already has been awarded to the Romanian company Romelectro. The 350-kilometre line is expected to be completed on in one year's time, according to the NRA source.

Exploration for oil in Jordan started in the 1930s, and, lately, overseas oil companies have shown renewed interest in exploring in Jordan.

Amoco corporation of the U.S.

is exploring a concession area around the Jordan Valley, while Hunt Oil Company of Texas has a concession in Al-Jafir region. Belgium's Petrofina is searching for gas in the northern plateau, close to the Syrian border.

A Canadian team from the oil company, Petrocanada, has embarked on seismological surveys at Rweishid and Risha, in cooperation with NRA, according to a report in Al-Rai Arabic daily Saturday. The team is conducting surveys across an area of 50 kilometres, but surveys will continue to cover 1,100 kilometres in the next six months, according to the paper.

Last March, the Jordanian and Canadian governments signed a deal paying the way for Canadian exploration teams to conduct the surveys in Jordan, in the course of prospecting for oil and gas. The deal was concluded during a visit to Canada by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Civil Registration Department announces voter card update

By Ahmad Kreishan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Civil Registration Department (CRD) on Saturday announced new measures to facilitate the process of handing over the voter identification cards to all eligible Jordanian voters who have already completed applications to obtain the document.

CRD Director Adnan Mirza said, under the new measures, the use of the department's civil registration family book, better known as "daffar al' aailah," as a document to obtain information for filling the applications to obtain the voter card will no longer be requested. Instead, all

information related to the applicant will be taken from the voter lists, which were prepared last May. During the May process, the family book was used as the only legal document under which eligible Jordanian voters were able to register their names in these lists.

From now on, anyone wishing to fill out applications for the cards on behalf of the applicant have to present two copies listing the names of the applicants.

Possession of the card was made mandatory with the adoption of Jordan's new law on elections in April 1986. Without these cards, no eligible Jordanian voter can cast ballots in the next parliamentary elections.

The Ministry of Interior announced on Aug. 1, a three-month period for receiving applications for voter cards. Nearly 912,000 of Jordan's almost 1.2 million eligible voters signed their names on the voters list.

Mr. Mirza also announced another measure reversing previous steps to hand over to applicants their individual voter cards. Under the new measure, any person can collect the card on behalf of an applicant provided the collector deposits a legal document at the centre, which he or she can collect once he or she is presented a paper signed by all voters who have received their cards.

Conference to tackle issues in veterinary medicine

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the third scientific conference of the Arab Veterinarians Union will be held at the University of Jordan Faculty of Engineering on Oct. 3.

During the four-day conference, some 70 working papers will be discussed on unifying the regulations for practising veterinary medicine in the Arab World, developing curricula of veterinary medicine faculties, public veterinary health institutes, the diseases common between humans and animals, and veterinary vaccines.

On the sidelines of the conference there will be an exhibition of veterinary equipment in which a number of local and international companies will participate.

Housing specialists to study low-cost building

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of specialists in housing affairs will hold a meeting at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) on Tuesday to study means for reducing the cost of housing construction.

The meeting is being organised to pave the way for Jordan's observation of the Arab Housing Day, scheduled for Oct. 15.

The meeting is also in preparation for a symposium to discuss practical aspects of designing and building low cost homes and employing building materials according to specifications, as well as the prices of land and real estate in Jordan. Representatives of public and private organisations will take part in the symposium.

Last month, a newly-formed national committee charged with organising activities and celebrations for the Arab Housing Day

held several meetings under the chairmanship of Shafiq Zawaideh, director of the Housing Corporation. The committee discussed developing an informational plan for housing that would involve various sectors. The plan would focus light on the need to handle all housing issues by considering the human element, as well as financial matters, and land.

According to the committee, a number of housing projects will be inaugurated in the Kingdom to mark the Oct. 15 occasion.

Mr. Zawaideh said, in a statement carried by Al-Rai Arabic daily on the eve of the committee meeting, that the Housing Corporation aims at providing a home for every citizen, and is being helped in its endeavour by the RSS, which conducts research programmes on low-cost housing.

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Give the Gulf its due

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's tour of the Arab Gulf states must be seen as a solid step towards holding the Nov. 8 Arab summit. By discussing with their leaders and canvassing the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to add the Arab-Israeli conflict and the problem of Lebanon to the agenda of the forthcoming summit, His Majesty sought not to score gains in Jordan's diplomatic efforts, but to secure Arab consensus and collective action. The King wanted common sense and realism in contemporary Arab politics to triumph and prevail.

There is no doubt that the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese situation are issues that have become organically linked with the Gulf war; in many ways, they are inseparable from it. To include them as complementary issues to the Gulf crisis is a service to realism and tantamount to the acceptance of the proposition that all of these conflicts are now interrelated to varying degrees and extents. With regard to the Arab-Israeli dilemma, the repercussions of the Iran-Iraq war have obviously affected the overall conflict. For one thing, there is now the emerging Tel Aviv-Tehran connection on more than one front, with Israel supplying arms and military assistance to Iran with a view to cement a permanent strategic relations which go beyond the expatriation of Iranian Jews to Israel. The long-range dimensions of the growing relationships between Israel and Iran will undoubtedly have a great bearing on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As far as the situation in Lebanon is concerned, one cannot dismiss the role that the Iranian or pro-Iranian elements are now playing on that front. This Iranian-Lebanese connection is thus a dimension of the Gulf war that an Arab country can afford to dismiss or minimise. By recognising the interrelation between the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese war, the Arab World would, in effect, accord the Gulf crisis and the Iranian threat their full due.

Likewise, by including the other two conflicts to the agenda of the Amman Arab summit, the Arab World would be giving signals to the superpowers that the Arab countries consider these two issues as high priorities which no meaningful Arab summit could neglect. After all, we in the Arab World are suggesting, if not outright insisting, that the agenda of the forthcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit should include not only the Gulf conflict per se, but the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well. It would obviously be incongruous and contradictory to demand the superpowers to deal with the Arab-Israeli conflict, while, at the same time, inform them that the Amman Arab summit has not considered these issues as urgent or as high-priority cases worthy of consideration by the Arab heads of state.

Clearly, to add the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese war to the agenda of the November summit would add credence to the assertions that the Gulf war has dimensions that go beyond the core of Iran-Iraq conflict. In effect, their inclusion would enlarge the significance of the Gulf conflict and elevate it to the status that it rightfully deserves. The best thing that the Arab governments could do for the Gulf war is to connect it not only to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese situation, but to all possible aspects of the war itself to the extent that they touch on the Arab national interests.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Israeli murder

IN a new development inside the occupied Arab territories, the Israeli forces on Friday carried out a mass murder by opening fire on three Palestinians, killing them instantly. This murder in cold blood seems to have been committed in reply to the resistance attack carried out against Israeli troops occupying Lebanese territory over the past weeks, resulting in the death and injury of a number of soldiers. The Israelis, seeking to avoid further losses in their fight against the Arabs, have opted for attacking defenceless civilians in the occupied Arab lands, providing further evidence of the nature of terrorism characterising Zionism. By killing the three citizens in the Gaza Strip the Israelis have thus left the indigenous population with no alternative but to use any means available to them for the sake of defending themselves and their rights. Israel's mass murder campaigns against the Arab inhabitants can never bring to the Israelis security or peace because terrorism and assassination can only beget violence and counter attacks and more bloodshed. This latest crime was a manifestation by the Israelis that they are not only opposed to peace but they want to practice terrorism and oppression against the Arab population under their rule to force them to capitulate.

Al Dustour: Meeting of minds

AS soon as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made known his intention of visiting a number of Middle Eastern capitals, while on his way to Moscow, Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir made a statement in which he reiterated Israel's firm and unchanging stand with regard to peace in the Middle East. In his statement Shamir was careful to announce again with all arrogance that he refuses the idea of an international conference to be held under United Nations auspices to help bring peace to the area. To make things easier for Shamir, Shultz himself has not yet announced his country's acceptance of the idea of the international conference. By taking a negative stand towards the idea of the conference, the United States has encouraged Israel to pursue its present policy, and has lost more than a chance for the establishment of peace. It would not be surprising then to see Shamir reiterating Israel's stand before the U.S. secretary of state as long as Washington itself continues to oppose the idea of a conference which had earlier won the support and backing of all the other members of the U.N. Security Council.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel kills civilians

TERRORISM and oppression practiced by Israel against the defenceless population of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip is in line with the Israeli government's policy and in implementation of the principles and programmes of world Zionism. Those who are well acquainted with the Israeli terrorism and the Israeli government's atrocities against the Arab population are not surprised when they hear of the killing of civilians by Israeli soldiers or when the Israeli authorities demolish Arab homes and detain people without trial. This is merely a daily practice by the Israelis against all Arab inhabitants. But what attracts attention now is the fact that these atrocities are being carried out as Israel hardens its position with regard to peace plans for the Middle East. On the other hand the Arab people under Israeli rule continue to strengthen their steadfastness and confront the Israeli measures by offering sacrifice and by aborting Israeli attempts to evacuate the Arab homeland.

Israel's choice: Democracy or a Jewish state

By Shaw J. Dallal

TWENTY years after its stunningly quick victory of 1967, Israel still occupies the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and parts of the Golan Heights. Fearful that Israel may have overreached itself, its "doves" have been urging it to "free itself of the corruption of occupation." Abba Eban, for example, has lately been outspoken in advocating leaving the occupied territories. Writing recently to *The New York Times*, he candidly describes Israel's "most urgent" dilemma. By giving "voting rights to the inhabitants of the territories," Israel would allow a "foreign nation" to determine its "parliamentary decisions," thus losing "the vision of a Jewish state." By denying the Palestinian inhabitants "voting rights," Abba Eban continues, Israel would lose its "place in the democratic family and find [itself] morally adrift."

But by disengaging "safely from the task of ruling the 1.3 million Palestinians" in the occupied territories, Abba Eban stresses, Israel "would not only be making a concession to the Palestinian people, it would also be serving its own values and

interests." Israel would, he asserts, maintain "the Zionist character of the state."

Yet Mr. Eban overlooks Israel's other acute dilemma: Its own Palestinian Arab citizens, who number about 800,000, or nearly 20 per cent of Israel's total population. These non-Jewish Israeli citizens are part of the same Palestinian "foreign nation" which could undermine "the Zionist character of the state," or could blur "the vision of a Jewish state." They have been allowed only disproportionately small representation in the Israeli Knesset. According to the U.S. State Department's report on human rights in Israel, dated February 13, 1986, they are also denied full civil liberties and human rights. Should that not cause Israel to lose its "place in the democratic family"? Should that not render Israel "morally adrift"?

Also, by Mr. Eban's reasoning, giving voting rights, as well as full civil liberties and human rights, to the 1.3 million Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories should be as much a threat to

"the vision of a Jewish state" as granting them to Israel's 800,000 Israeli Palestinian Arab citizens. Mr. Eban thus seems to say implicitly or explicitly that, in order to sustain "the vision of a Jewish state" and maintain its "Zionist character," Israel must preclude any possibility of cohabiting on an equal footing with the native Palestinians of the occupied territories or with their kinsmen, the substantial Israeli Palestinian Arab minority within Israel who are also natives of Israel.

Yet the most hopeful road to peace between Palestinians and Israelis is through human rights. Terrorism and violence in Israel and the occupied territories are often committed as a response to human rights violations for which Israel has been responsible, not only since June of 1967, but since its creation.

The "Zionist character of the state," which Abba Eban is so anxious to preserve, is enshrined in three "fundamental laws" in Israel. These laws promote discrimination on the basis of religion and ethnic origin:

1. The Law of Return establishes exclusive nationality rights

for Jews in Israel. These rights are permanently denied to all Israeli Arabs, whether they were living in Palestine when the state was established or were later born there.

2. The Law of Citizenship classifies Israeli Arabs as having "Arab Nationality" and Israeli Jews as having "Jewish Nationality."

3. The World Zionist Organisation/Jewish Agency (Status) Law legalises the economic, political and social discrimination against Israeli Arabs by making a wide range of national services rendered by Zionist and Jewish institutions exclusive to Israelis with "Jewish Nationality," such as the use of land, 93 per cent of which is held by such institutions "in inalienable trust for the Jewish people." Certain employment privileges are also denied to Israelis with "Arab Nationality."

Yet in 1965, U.N. General Assembly Resolution 2106, which was ratified by 123 states, including Israel, defined "racial discrimination" as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, des-

cent or national or ethnic rights."

Thus Israel, even if it were to give up the occupied territories, could hardly qualify as a member of "the democratic family" as long as its fundamental laws promote discrimination on the basis of religion and ethnic origin. Would it, therefore, not be morally more acceptable to blur "the vision of a Jewish state" than to continue denying Israel's non-Jewish 800,000 Israeli Palestinian Arabs full civil liberties and human rights? Is not the peaceful, non-violent disappearance of "the Zionist character of the state" of Israel better for humanity than the subjection of innocent Israeli Palestinians, as well as Palestinians in the occupied territories, to its exclusionary practices? Would not relenting in the treatment of the Palestinians be better for humanity than enduring the ceaseless battling which its continuation ensures?

The sad conclusion, however, is that the motivation of even the most "dovish" Israelis in their advocacy of leaving the occupied

territories is not a sense of justice or a humanitarian concern for the rights of the people of Palestine, but rather a desire to perpetuate an Israel which is demographically Jewish, thus minimising the possibility of a state which would be open and just to the non-Jewish inhabitants.

Equally sad is the failure of the present Palestinian leadership to pursue a non-violent solution, based on human rights, for ending of torture, illegal detention, demolition of houses, expropriation of land, murder, collective punishment, deportation, and censorship, as well as an end to the closure of schools and universities and the perpetuation of laws which promote discrimination on the basis of religion and ethnic origin, for all of which Israel is responsible. If these human rights violations were ended in both Israel and the occupied territories, Palestinians and Israelis could live harmoniously together in a united democratic state. That is what the Palestinians yearn for — and the Israelis dread — Middle East International, London.

Watergate's Woodward ignites controversy with CIA book

By Christopher Hanson
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — Bob Woodward, the investigative journalist of Watergate fame, is at the centre of controversy again — accused of fabricating a deathbed interview and withholding newsworthy information.

The Washington Post reporter's scoops in the early 1970s drew angry White House denials but proved true and helped drive President Richard Nixon from office. Now he is under attack for his new book, "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA."

The family of the late CIA director, William Casey, has charged Woodward with inventing an interview with the spy chief as he lay dying from brain cancer earlier this year.

Other critics have faulted Woodward and the Washington Post for delaying disclosure of information on the Iran-contra scandal and CIA operations until the book appeared this week.

The book says, for instance, that Casey enlisted Saudi Arabia in a bomb plot to assassinate Lebanese Hezbollah faction leader Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah. He survived the 1985 Beirut blast but some 80 bystanders were killed.

Woodward says Casey, who died last May aged 74, granted him some 48 interviews over several years. He described gaining entry to the heavily guarded hospital room where Casey was dying after surgery for a brain tumour.

Woodward said he asked Casey if he had known of the possibly illegal diversion to Nicaraguan contra rebels of profits from secret American arms sales to Iran.

Casey nodded, indicating a "Yes" answer, the book said. Woodward wrote he then asked "Why?"

Casey replied, "I believed," and drifted off to sleep, according to the book.

Casey's widow Sheila and her daughter Bernadette Casey Smith



said it would have been impossible for Woodward to gain entry to the hospital room.

"There was no way that first of all, he could have gotten through security — my father had at least four people on duty around the clock... Besides that, my mother and I were there 24 hours a day," Smith told reporters.

Woodward, now an assistant managing editor at the Washington Post, could not be reached for comment.

But the paper's national affairs editor Robert Kaiser told Reuters: "If you're the most famous journalist of your generation, whose reputation is built on ferreting out facts that no one else can get, why on earth would you make something up? You'd have to be sick to do that."

He said several earlier Woodward disclosures had been denied

at first only to be confirmed later — among them a report that a weeping Nixon, on the verge of resignation in 1974, persuaded then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to join him in a kneeling prayer session on his office rug.

New York Times columnist Flora Lewis criticised Woodward and the Washington Post on journalistic grounds for not publishing in the newspaper "information of clear and urgent import for later inclusion in a megabooks book."

Lewis said they hoarded detail that the American public and congressional committees probing the Iran-contra affair could have used.

"The right to publish also implies a responsibility to let the public know important news without delay," she wrote.

Kaiser said the Washington Post had not withheld crucial information.

He said Woodward and the Post had considered running an article on the deathbed interview but concluded that Casey's nodding rather than saying "yes" made it too ambiguous to be the basis of a straight news story, even if it was effective as an anecdote in the book.

Kaiser said Woodward had reported the essence of the assassination story in the Washington Post not long after the bombing plot that resulted from CIA training of a Lebanese counter-terror squad.

Only later did Woodward uncover the Saudi link. Kaiser said the Post had no problem in delaying disclosure of that "matter of history" until the book appeared.

Power for the people

Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, has achieved a personal triumph with the clinching of a deal with the Australians over three giant coal-fired power plants. But not everyone is so happy about it, as David Barnard explains.

ANKARA — There was a sense in Ankara that something rather unusual in international trade terms had been achieved with the announcement of the decision to go ahead with three giant coal-fired power plants on the Turkish coast.

Both the Turkish government and the five rival consortiums which had been negotiating the projects for two and a half years have made the utmost concessions in order to clinch a deal.

For the Turks, the deal means that a new source of project financing, very close to direct foreign investment, has now become available for major infrastructural deals. It is something of a personal triumph for the prime minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, who three years ago announced to a sceptical world that he had come up with an alternative to traditional project finance.

Hard negotiations have since smoothed away the uncertainties and objections voiced by foreign banks, companies, and above all export credit agencies.

Turkey wants the model not only because it enables it to go ahead with projects for which it might not be able to borrow money — and the background to the powerplant schemes is an anticipated annual increase of 12

per cent in demand for electricity over the next five to 10 years. The model will also give the Turks access to foreign management and technical assistance in the day to day running of the plants once they are constructed. It is hoped that some of the less happy episodes in Turkey's recent industrial history, notably the delays and confusions of a giant lignite-fired powerplant at Afşin Elbistan, built with traditional project finance, will be avoided.

The Turks also hope that the new models will prove that Turkey is a safe environment for the foreign investor in the medium to long term and that an inflow of other investments will follow.

The Australian hopes surrounding the project are no less high. The Yumurtalik Plant will be a deep sea port (the other four projects all envisage shallow ports which will only serve the particular powerplant).

The Yumurtalik Plant will consume 3 million tonnes of Queensland coal, supplied at an anticipated \$35 per tonne cif, but the port will take delivery of an initial 10 million tonnes a year. The balance will be re-exported to Europe and the Middle East.

The port is designed to be expanded to at least three times

its initial size in two subsequent enlargements.

"We should be able to supply Queensland coal to West Germany at about half the cost of German coal," said an Australian source in Ankara. The Australians assume that the deal will in its initial stages give them a virtual monopoly of the rapidly growing Turkish coal import market because of their ability to undercut all other international suppliers.

The Australians have also dangled before the Turks the possibility that the vessels carrying the coal to Yumurtalik will be able to take cargoes back to the Far East.

These include not only such Turkish bulk exports as minerals, but also crude oil. The new deep sea port will be only a few kilometres away from the Mediterranean terminal of the two Turkish-Iraqi crude oil pipelines.

It appears to have been these considerations which persuaded the prime minister to resist powerful lobbying from the United States (at least one senior administration official is said to have rung him up to press Bechtel's claims) on behalf of the other consortiums.

He said that the deal was not the first time that the "Ozal Model" (also known as "Build-Own-Operate") had been used and that the government had negotiated 9 agreements for hydro-

electricity plants on the same lines. These appear to be mostly small deals with local companies however.

The second and third contracts will probably be signed in May and November of next year, if everything goes according to plan. However, Turkish contracts have a way of being delayed again and again. It is understood however that the letters of intent which the Turkish government is preparing to send to each consortium will have a stated time limit.

For the time being however, the future of all three deals will depend on the outcome of the November 1 general elections. Turkey's three major opposition parties have signalled that they do not like the Ozal model. While they would not scrap an existing arrangement, they would probably not go through with an incomplete deal if elected to office.

A hostile government is just one of a series of possible hazards which the ventures could face during their 15-26 year life spans. These have been the subject of detailed contingency plans largely drawn up as a result of negotiations with the U.S. Eximbank.

Turkey has firmly resisted all attempts to make it give a sovereign guarantee for the projects. It wants them to be credit rather than debit items on its balance of payments, which they would not be if it issued a sovereign guarantee — Financial Times feature.

Democrats' White House hopes dimming daily

By Michael Gelb
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — Democrats' once bright hopes of capturing the White House in 1988 seem to be dimming daily with a stream of controversies that threaten to make their presidential contenders a subject of ridicule.

"The American people have to be saying what's wrong with the Democrats, why can't they get their act together," party strategist Robert Beckel said after Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis joined the injury list by admitting that his campaign manager secretly gave reporters material designed to sabotage Senator Joseph Biden's rival candidacy.

With Dukakis wounded by the ratchet of his aide's actions, the Democrats are coming more and more to resemble a circular firing squad.

With five months still to go before voters in Iowa and New Hampshire kick off the presidential primary balloting, Biden and former senator Gary Hart, the early frontrunner, have already quit the race under the weight of revelations that cast doubt on their character and judgment.

Hart, a married man with a reputation as a philanderer, was forced out in May after a newspaper reported he spent a weekend in his Washington home with a 29-year-old model.

Biden quit last week after it was revealed he mouthed almost word for word an impassioned speech by British Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock, was disciplined for plagiarism in law school, and publicly lied about his academic record.

Biden's headaches began when films of his and Kinnock's speeches were given to some reporters by Dukakis aide John Sasso, who has resigned.

Beckel, who managed former Vice President Walter Mondale's 1984 Democratic presidential campaign, said of the Democrats' troubles: "Those who dismiss these as isolated incidents are kidding themselves."

The latest flap tarnishes Dukakis' image as a political Mr. Clean just as he was establishing himself with political insiders as the candidate to beat in the Democratic race.

His assertion that he was unaware of his aide's conduct was painfully reminiscent of President Reagan's explanation of the Iran-contra scandal, which Democrats said showed Reagan was napping on the job.

The Democrats' distress brings smiles to Republicans, who just a

few months ago were themselves reeling from the Iran-contra scandal and the loss of their Senate majority in last November's congressional elections. At that time, it appeared the odds favoured the Democrats in 1988.

"One of the better things we've got going for us is all the things happening to that array of Democratic candidates," House of Representatives Republican leader Robert Michel said.

"You hit these little things one after another and people wonder what the hell's happening. It doesn't build confidence in the party," Michel added.

The Democrats' quandary is illustrated by an ABC news survey conducted on the same day that Biden quit the race.

ABC reports that a slim plurality of Americans now say they expect to back a Republican for president in 1988, a turnaround from a few months ago.

Perhaps more worrisome to the Democrats, most Americans say they know little about the six Democratic candidates and relatively few voters are convinced that any of the six is qualified to be president.

Jesse Jackson has the most support among the Democrats, but 42 per cent of those polled by ABC say he is not qualified for the presidency. Most analysts say the black rights activist cannot gain enough white votes to win the nomination.

The next strongest Democrats, ABC said, were the now-wounded Dukakis and congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, who this week said she would not be a candidate.

Except for Jackson, the Democratic contenders are relatively unknown — belittled as "dwarfs" who lack stature.

With the campaign to date focussing largely on the personal failings of the candidates, the Democratic contenders have made little progress in overcoming those doubts.

"The Democrats need stature and these incidents diminish the stature of the whole campaign," independent political analyst William Schneider said. "It makes it more difficult to engage in serious campaigning."

But Democratic national chairman Paul Kirk told Reuters the recent embarrassments would fade quickly in the public mind and cautioned those who would dismiss his party's prospects.

"This is an unfortunate sequence of events, but it's early. The election is 13 months away," he said.

LETTERS

Social contact

To the Editor:

IN HER corner (Jordan Times, Sept. 21, 1987), Ms. Randa Habib asks the Ministry of Health to clarify what was meant by direct contact in connection with the break of influenza in the village of Aqaba in the Irbid Governorate in July.

The Ministry of Health wants to clarify that "direct contact" means having contact with the patient through visits or social occasions, and not through sexual contact, as in the case with victims of the deadly AIDS disease that Ms. Habib referred to. Influenza, as is commonly known, is transmitted through the atmosphere and people contract it through breathing and not through sexual intercourse.

But as a preventing measure, the Ministry of Health has launched an awareness campaign through out the village of Aqaba providing advice to the public about means of avoiding contacts with influenza patients during social visits.

What helped stem the spread of influenza was the fact that it grips on to patients only for two to three days.

Ministry of Health,
 Amman.

مكتبة امي



Professor Svyatoslav Fyodorov and the surgical ward he developed to speed up sight-correcting operations

Soviet sight-correcting industry

By Sergei Vlasov

At the Moscow Institute of Eye Microsurgery the waiting list for some operations extends to the year 1992. With a view to rectifying this abnormal situation, the Soviet government has decided to set up the country's first scientific and technical Eye Microsurgery complex with twelve branches in cities country-wide.

IN APRIL 1986 the life of Svyatoslav Fyodorov, Director of the Eye Microsurgery Institute and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, entered a new phase. He was appointed general manager of a complex.

When this happened I decided to keep an eye on him to see how he shaped up. I wondered if the new responsibilities would change him. Outwardly, he seemed to be the same as before: Quick to act, inclined to discuss vital matters with others, and resilient. And he has proved a triumph at his new job. Yet it might not have been the case. "What has Fyodorov got to do with it?" This question stalked his entire professional life. It was asked when he was trying to get recognition for having painstakingly developed artificial lens implantation. "This operation," it was objected, "was pioneered by the Englishman Ridley."

"What has Fyodorov got to do with it? That was done by Doctor Sato of Japan!" This is what they said when Fyodorov developed and introduced a method for the surgical correction of myopia.

"What has Fyodorov got to do with it? The creator of the vitreous was Machemer of the

United States." This is what was uttered when Fyodorov created the first Soviet device for the replacement of the vitreous body. They say that success is always right. But life tells a different story.

I have not heard what Fyodorov's "well-wishers" have to say about the supersharp knife he has created at his institute, but I am certain that "what has Fyodorov got to do with it? That knife has been around since the Stone Age" must be on someone's lips. But the reader will agree that everyone knows about water, but few could make it turn a rotor and produce light.

"Sato's operation was no good. He has shown us how things should not be done." Such was the comment on this Japanese surgeon's attempts to treat myopia. And everyone believed it. Only one person asked: "Why shouldn't they be done like that?" That person was Fyodorov, and he found an answer. What is the secret of Fyodorov's triumph? As I see it, it is his lifelong altruism. Fyodorov has always been guided by the idea of rendering the greatest possible aid to the greatest possible number of patients. Now he can bring this idea to fruition. But what great responsibility this involves! Instead of one institute he is now in charge of thirteen! And instead of nine hundred associates he is now in charge of six thousand!

Outwardly, he really looks his old self. His laughter seems as hearty as ever, yet suddenly some secret thought flickers in his eyes, blurring his smile. He withdraws into himself. What is he thinking? Perhaps about his recent showdown at the Ministry of Finance, where officials challenged his right to pay his doctors and

courses according to the quality, quantity and degree of complexity of their work? "Why should we pay them double wages?" the people at the ministry had demanded to know, somewhat surprised. "Are all of your staff members of the Academy of Sciences?"

"But don't you know that the prompt and high-quality treatment of patients is more profitable to the state than the mining of gold? And that for this reason good doctors are like gold miners and should be paid on the basis of how much 'gold they produce'?" This is Fyodorov's view of the matter, and he's been expressing it for some time. Now at last he has a chance to prove his point, for payment to his staff is to depend in future directly on the results of their work.

All that is left is to break the stereotyped attitude of the managers by convincing them that many directives are out of date and only check progress. In other words, convincing arguments for a debate have to be found. Each doctor becomes the full-fledged master of the equipment he uses to treat his patients: If it breaks down before schedule the whole team of medical specialists is made materially responsible for it. Their wages will be reduced by the price of the repair. In other words, we will gradually effect a transition to the cooperative form of property.

Or perhaps Fyodorov is thinking of the debate at the Ministry of Foreign Trade?

Only too recently associates of foreign trade organisations asked: "What do you mean by saying that you will maintain direct links with Western companies and will order from them what you need yourselves?"

But Fyodorov believes that such direct ties are an advantage. Calling the Philips Company, he said: "I need ten patient-nurse intercom devices. Your prospectus says that each such device costs five thousand dollars. But

the Wolf and Metroble companies are selling theirs for three and a half thousand dollars apiece. Four thousand would be a reasonable price. Agreed? What is the number of your current account?"

Fyodorov can afford to conclude such transactions. By selling licences for new equipment and instruments, the institute makes an annual total of over a million dollars. Last year one U.S. company alone bought from Fyodorov seven licences for a total of three and a half million dollars. Hundreds of commercial operations are performed on patients from other countries in the Fyodorov clinic. Now the complex has set up a foreign trade firm with a staff of thirty-two. Fyodorov believes that they will be able to earn three or even four million dollars a year.

But the important thing is that such trade enables surgeons to acquire the most up-to-date equipment, thus helping them in their battle against disease. "Our aim," says Fyodorov, "is to win each battle with disease. And our direct ties with the companies will relieve foreign trade organisations of urgently needed minor deliveries. In the main, these are spare parts for equipment."

"What should be purchased first? Or perhaps we could make it all at our own plant? After all, we do make computer systems for eye examination, and coagulators for the arrest of bleeding, and infra-red generators for the treatment of long-sightedness. Soon, our institute plant will move to a new building with a total floor space of five thousand square metres. It is already going up. The plant employs five hundred workers and a hundred engineers. Its two new departments will produce casting machines and dice. This will enable the surgeons to replace metal instruments with plastic ones. Now forceps, for instance, have to be bought abroad at two hundred

dollars apiece. And the forceps which will stamp in our own department will cost five roubles. Every three seconds a new instrument will come off the production line. This will provide enough forceps for all of our twelve branches plus extra ones for sale abroad."

"But why couldn't you get instruments of the required quality from the medical equipment industry?" I asked Fyodorov.

"Our trouble is that the notions of 'quality' and 'plan' exist independently of each other. The state pays plants for poor and for good forceps equally. But judgment on quality is passed by the consumer. He alone can tell whether a plant should manufacture specific products. If the forceps are good and suit us we will take them. If they are not, let the plant think of how to make them better instead of just fulfilling the plan, which is needed only for accounts but is not needed for any living human. This is why at present we are forced to make many things we need at our own plant. Naturally, this involves many difficulties."

Four branches of the complex are already under construction. Fyodorov wants to have the foundations of all the four buildings laid and supply lines extended to them within months. "But this is a sheer impossibility," the builders say to him. "We cannot accept such rapid rates of work."

"But how are you going to carry out the acceleration programme?" he asks. "This is an excellent chance to test your potential in the construction of our complex and see if you are capable of effecting the over-baul."

Indeed, Fyodorov is an indefatigable person. This explains why he so zealously spurs on his staff. He reprimands and even scolds them individually, but always his good intentions show through, and in a fatherly way, he says: "Forward, then. Only forward. Time and tide wait for no man. But our patients do wait for us" — Sputnik.

Soviet lonely hearts column seeks to match the lovelorn

By Tony Barber
Reuter

MOSCOW — "At home, when my little daughter falls asleep, a lump often rises in my throat. I would really like a friend to share all my joys and sorrows with. And my little daughter is waiting for a daddy."

So reads a letter from Tatyana, a 28-year-old divorcee in the Ukraine who wrote to the new lonely hearts column of the republic's Communist Youth League paper.

A glance at the column's letters shows the authorities are making a concerted effort to ease a major Soviet social problem — how to bring together millions of single and divorced people, many with small children.

Lonely hearts advertisements are a relatively new idea in the Soviet Union, where official doctrine for years asserted that communism had broken down class barriers and removed obstacles to human contact.

Columns like that in the Ukrainian paper, Komsomolskoye Znamya, respond to the difficulties faced by people in a country where about one in three marriages end in divorce and unmarried women greatly outnumber unmarried men.

The Ukrainian paper, which started publishing its weekly column "I am waiting for you" four months ago, said it received up to 1,000 letters a day. It said a typical letter began: "I always await your regular column with great impatience."

In its Sept. 20 edition, the newspaper published letters with an explicit emotional content that would scarcely be seen in a West-

ern lonely hearts column. Lyudmila, a 34-year-old divorcee with a son aged 10, wrote: "I will not describe my tragedy. I will say only that it is not every woman who decides to go away with a one-month-old baby in her arms, to go away never to come back."

Galina, who lives in the Crimean Peninsula, wrote: "I am 22 and I have a three-month-old little son. We really miss the strong arms of a man. One man abandoned us, but we think that not every man is like that."

Yelena, a 28-year-old teacher with a son aged six, wrote: "my former husband took absolutely no part in raising our son, who does not even remember him... With every day I realise more and more sharply how much my son needs a father."

In contrast to a Western lonely hearts column, in which some letters imply the idea of casual sex, the Ukrainian advertisements were all sober in tone and stressed the hope of building a stable family life.

One remarkable feature was the tone of letters from Soviet men, who seemed adamant that they did not want ambitious career women as partners.

"I would like to meet a sympathetic girl or woman between 25 to 29 who has a sense of humour and knows how to knit, cook and create domestic comfort," wrote Valentin, a 29-year-old divorced man who said he liked photography.

His hopes were echoed by Dmitry, a 24-year-old electrician who said he was living with his parents and sisters. "I would like to meet a sympathetic girl who

likes music, cooks well and is lively and good," he wrote.

Alexander, 21, who has just finished training as a sailor in the Black Sea port of Odessa, wrote: "a sailor's job is not easy, but it becomes much easier if a faithful, affectionate girlfriend is waiting for you on the shore."

Several men, evidently aware of many Soviet women's distaste for boyfriends who like a lot of vodka, stressed they did not drink.

"I have no bad habits and I like sport," wrote Alexander, 24. "I take family life seriously. I would like to meet a slim, well-proportioned girl who shares my interests."

Valery, 36, a divorced man in Volgograd, hinted there was more to him than his personality. "I collect music tapes, and I really like the Beatles," he said, referring to the British group that is still highly popular with Soviet youth.

Most women seemed anxious to stress they would make excellent mothers and housewives. "I adore children, but I don't have any and I've never been married. I take great pleasure in housework," wrote Valentin, a 33-year-old teacher.

The Ukrainian paper informed its lonely heart readers: "You must write concretely and openly about your favourite occupations, interests, hobbies, tastes and habits — good or bad."

It gave no indication of the success rate of its column, but its readers clearly have faith.

"Years are passing and it is becoming ever harder to create a family. But I do not despair," wrote Darya, 26.

Scientists report new data on Antarctic ozone hole

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — A team of international scientists reports that a combination of man-made chemicals and natural processes are responsible for the thinning of the Earth's protective ozone layer over Antarctica that occurs for about two months each year.

The scientists told reporters September 30 that just-completed aircraft experiments aimed at determining the cause of the annual "ozone hole" that appears every spring in Antarctica's upper atmosphere worked extremely well and that the preliminary science data collected is excellent.

Robert Watson, an atmosphere chemist with the National Aeronautics Administration (NASA) who headed the project, said that "as far as we're concerned there is no longer debate on whether chlorine plays a role in the formation of the ozone hole. Within the chemically-perturbed region near 18 kilometres, the abundance (of chlorine) is high enough to destroy ozone."

Watson added, however, that "strange meteorological process" that occur over the Antarctic continent are necessary to set up the special conditions that allow the man-made chlorine chemicals to deplete the ozone layer. For one thing, Watson said, conditions are colder and windier above the Antarctic than anywhere else.

"Therefore we believe it would be extremely premature to speculate on the global ramifications," he said. "We have seen

that you need some fairly unique meteorological conditions to allow this chemistry to proceed. We believe the conditions are unique to the Antarctic... and have to persist for a long period of time and are probably not pervasive at other latitudes."

Watson said the ozone level measured in mid-September over Antarctica was the lowest ever recorded — 15 per cent lower than the level observed in the previous lowest year of 1985. He said an overall 50 per cent decrease in the ozone layer was observed from mid-August to mid-September at an altitude 18 kilometres above the frozen continent.

The seasonal depletion of the Antarctic ozone layer, which protects plants, animals and people from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays, was discovered in 1979 by British researchers. Scientists have been trying ever since to determine whether the ozone hole is caused by man-made chemicals or natural processes.

The chief suspect has been chlorofluorocarbons, chemicals used in refrigeration, aerosol sprays and other products. These can destroy ozone by contributing increasing levels of chlorine to the upper atmosphere.

The team of scientists, which included investigators from the United States, Chile, Argentina, France, Great Britain and New Zealand, used experiments aboard two NASA aircraft coupled with data from satellites, weather balloons and ground sensors to survey the ozone hole. The planes, a DC-8 equipped

as a flying laboratory and a high-altitude ER-2, similar to the U-2 reconnaissance craft, operated from an airbase at Punta Arenas, Chile, the southernmost city in the world. They flew a total of 25 missions over Antarctica, the ER-2 flying into the upper part of the ozone hole at altitudes up to 20,400 metres, the highest any plane has ever flown over the icy continent. The DC-8, flying at lower altitudes, flew directly over the South Pole, an area military and commercial planes avoid because of the distance involved.

The data collected from all the experiments represented the most massive acquisition of scientific information ever performed over the Antarctic region. The initial scientific findings must now be analysed and will not be ready for publication in scientific journals for at least six months.

"This data will be available we hope for the large scientific analysis that will be conducted during 1989," Watson told reporters. "and will clearly be ready for the 1990 policy review of the Montreal protocol."

Dozens of countries recently signed a treaty in Montreal intended to control the emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals. The protocol would freeze the use of chlorofluorocarbons at last year's level by 1989 and reduce it by half in the next decade.

"We believe quite strongly that we have shared some very important data with you, but we do not believe this data is now in a form adequate for sensible policy making," Watson cautioned. — U.S. Information Agency.

M'Bow runs for third term as UNESCO chief

By Tony Brock
Reuter

PARIS — Undaunted by Western hostility, UNESCO's controversial director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow is running for a third term as chief of the United Nations' dispute-ridden cultural agency.

The next chief will run the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation until 1993, but experts say the decision on whether to renew M'Bow's mandate will set the agency's course for decades to come.

Western countries are looking for a man to steer UNESCO into calmer waters after the stormy, 13-year-tenure of M'Bow, a former education minister from Senegal.

But M'Bow, 66, endorsed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), is the early front-runner for the leadership ballot on October 6 and 7 by 50 members of the UNESCO executive board.

M'Bow's mandate runs out on November 14. During his tenure, the United States, Britain and Singapore quit over charges of bad management and anti-Western bias.

Their departure deprived the agency of 30 per cent of its revenue, forcing stringent cuts and bitter squabbling over where the axe should fall.

Board members have been debating the successor issue in the corridors of the agency's sprawling headquarters in a smart area

of Paris since the current session opened on September 23.

"The most important task before us is to elect a new director general," Australia's UNESCO ambassador, Charles Mott, told Reuters.

"It is crucial not only for UNESCO but for the future of multilateral cooperation as a whole," Mott added.

Much of the debate centres on the character and record of M'Bow, the first African and Muslim to head a major U.N. agency.

A much-needed defender of the Third World viewpoint according to his supporters, he is lambasted by Western critics as a divisive leader who has broken the unwritten rules of the job by setting rich nations against poor ones.

True to his doctrine of not giving in to what he believes as a Western plot against him, M'Bow is standing for a third six-year term. But he has not said a word in public about his aims or how he intends to calm the crisis.

To the consternation of the anti-M'Bow camp, the outgoing head can count on between 15 and 20 votes on the first ballot out of the 26 needed to win, according to calculations by executive board members.

M'Bow detractors say a third term would only deepen the agency's political and financial crisis by delaying the return of the United States, Britain and Singapore.

Even with a "zero-growth"

budget, member states are being asked to find an extra \$73 million this year — 39.6 million to meet a deficit due to the falling dollar and the rest to increase working capital and pay off building costs.

On the political front, the new director-general will draw up UNESCO's next six-year plan — a chance to provide a framework for reform of practices and policies.

The strongest challenger to M'Bow is Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, an army general turned diplomat.

Supported by China, Japan, France and many Western countries, Yaqub Khan benefits from the unwritten convention that it is Asia's turn to supply the UNESCO chief.

Canadian board member Ian Christie Clark gives this as one reason for supporting Yaqub Khan.

But many states, including the Nordic countries, say that a soldier who served in a military-led government is not the man to run UNESCO, whose charter calls on it to promote human rights and peace.

As a former military governor of east Pakistan — now Bangladesh — he can expect hostility from India, which might lobby for a compromise candidate.

UNESCO sources expect the first ballot to be inconclusive, and do not rule out the maximum of five votes — the last being a run-off between the two leading

contenders. The leading compromise candidate is Spain's Federico Mayor, 53, whose late-starting campaign is well under way.

UNESCO deputy director-general from 1978-81, Mayor is a biochemist and has mobilised 11 Nobel Prize winners in a list of 100 eminent supporters. Among these are U.S. futurologist Alvin Toffler, author of "Future Shock", and the president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Mayor could make the strengthening of UNESCO's successful and uncontroversial science programmes his platform.

Nine candidates are still in the running, but a last-minute entry cannot be ruled out, such as Uruguay's foreign minister, Enrique Iglesias.

The board's choice will face another hurdle on November 7 when he or she is put to the 158-member general conference for approval. Since the voting patterns are not necessarily the same, the candidate could be rejected, forcing the whole process to begin again.

Whoever is elected as director-general will come under increasing pressure to tighten up on cash management.

Western states affirm publicly that they do not object to M'Bow's Third World advocacy, but only the alleged waste of funds, symbolised for them by his luxurious apartment in the UNESCO headquarters.

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English soccer roundup

Liverpool surges up on heels of league leaders

By Graham Griffiths
Reuters

LONDON — Liverpool's irresistible surge towards the top of the English soccer league was handsomely sustained on Saturday when they beat Portsmouth 4-0 to stay hard on the heels of leaders Queen's Park Rangers.

Rangers won 2-1 at Wimbledon, while second-placed Liverpool delighted their fans in a capacity crowd at their Anfield ground with another accomplished performance. They remain the only unbeaten team in the first division and have two games in hand over the leaders, who head them by three points.

Former league champions Liverpool have been reshaped by player-manager Kenny Dalglish following striker Ian Rush's close season move to Italy's Juventus and are successfully playing with greater variation than ever, as division one newcomers Portsmouth found to their cost.

England midfielder Peter Beardsley fired Liverpool ahead midway through the first half, but two goals in as many minutes directly after halftime resolved any lingering doubts about the outcome. Midfielder Steve McMahon and striker John Aldridge, from the penalty spot, dealt the double blow, while Ronnie Whelan completed the rout with a 71st minute goal.

Rangers were frustrated until the middle of the second half by Wimbledon, who then crumbled when Gary Bannister and Terry Fenwick, from a spot kick, each scored in a nine-minute spell. John Fashanu reduced the deficit four minutes before the finish.

Tottenham were held for 70 minutes at their White Hart Lane ground by Sheffield Wednesday, next to bottom in the 21-team division, before the Londoners tilted the balance in a telling 10

minutes.

Midfielder Paul Allen opened the scoring, while Belgium striker Nico Claesen clinched victory with an 80th minute goal, as Tottenham adjusted to life without central defender Richard Gough after his £1.5 million (\$2.43 million) transfer to Glasgow Rangers on Friday.

Tottenham's London neighbours Chelsea slipped one place to fourth when they squandered a 2-0 lead and had to settle for a 2-2 home draw against Newcastle, for whom striker Paul Goddard missed a penalty.

An own goal by David McCreery after 12 minutes put Chelsea in front and striker Kerry Dixon increased their advantage when he scored midway through the first half.

Goddard pulled one back five minutes later, but missed with a spot kick just before halftime, and it was left to defender Kenny Wharton to salvage a point with an equaliser eight minutes from the finish.

The outstanding individual performance among the 10 first division matches came from Scottish International Graeme Sharp, who hit all the goals as league champions Everton crushed Southampton 4-0.

Southampton were effectively destroyed in the first 20 minutes on their home ground as Sharp completed his hat-trick. He added to their embarrassment by adding a fourth goal after 61 minutes.

Everton, who have made an



Ian Rush

uneven start to their title defence, are ninth.

Arsenal underlined the flourishing fortunes of London clubs, who occupy four of the top five places, with a 3-0 win away to bottom club Charlton.

Perry Groves put Arsenal on course for victory in the 16th minute, with second half goals from Mitchell Thomas and Tony Adams completing Charlton's seventh league defeat in nine matches.

Fifth-placed Arsenal are one position ahead of Manchester United on goal difference — they both have 17 points — after United drew 1-1 at Luton.

Striker Mick Harford put the home side ahead on their artificial surface in the 20th minute, but Scot Brian McClair headed the equaliser shortly after the interval.

Aldridge takes over Rush mantle

By Andrew Warshaw
Associated Press

LONDON — He looks like Ian Rush, plays like Ian Rush and, if the first six weeks of the new English league season are anything to go by, scores goals with the same uncanny frequency as the prolific Welsh marksman.

John Aldridge is rapidly becoming the new Ian Rush of Liverpool as the illustrious merseyside club sweeps up the standings, crushing all teams in its wake.

If ever there were any doubts about how the "reds" would cope without Rush, who now wears the black and white of Juventus, Aldridge and his team-mates have ruthlessly dispelled them.

With 20 goals in seven games, Kenny Dalglish's unbeaten team has climbed to second place in the table, three points behind leaders Queens Park Rangers but with two games in hand.

Aldridge, bought from Oxford towards the end of last season, has scored nine of those goals, including three in the 4-0 drubbing of Derby County Tuesday night, making him the first division's leading marksman.

"It was a dream night," said Aldridge, who grew up watching Liverpool from the terraces and has supported the club since boyhood. "When the third goal went in, I didn't want it to end."

But Aldridge, who plays for the Republic of Ireland by virtue of his grandfather's birthplace, is not the only jewel in a Liverpool squad brimming with talent and already being tipped for the league title, even though the season is less than a quarter old.

Peter Beardsley and John Barnes, England International forwards purchased jointly for more than £2 million (\$3.25 million) to help cover for Rush's departure, also are causing havoc among opposing defenses, while midfield players and defenders are appearing from nowhere for a share in the spoils.

Derby's veteran England International goalkeeper, Peter Shilton, who has played against Liverpool for two decades, said Tuesday's performance was the finest he had ever seen — Rush or no Rush.

"Ian Rush was a terrific scorer but they're scoring goals from all over the place without him. They are more adaptable and more difficult to stop now. In the old days, they were more predictable. Now, you don't know where the goals are coming from."

Only the bravest better would wager against Liverpool picking up another three points on Saturday at home to Portsmouth, one of three promoted teams at the end of last season.

Portsmouth has picked up after a terrible start to reach a respectable mid-table position. But it has not yet won a game away from home and has already conceded 18 goals, the worst record in the division.

Queens Park Rangers, meanwhile, travels across London to meet Wimbledon, another mid-table side but unbeaten at home this term.

Despite its position at the top of the table, Rangers' last two performances — a 0-2 defeat at Oxford and a flustering 2-1 home win over Luton — have been poor. Saturday's match will be an important test of the potential of manager Jim Smith's unheralded team to go all the way to the title next May.

The champions, Everton, travel to Southampton seeking their first away win of the season after an inauspicious start, partially the result of injuries of several players.

With Howard Kendall, the man who guided the club to two league titles in three seasons, now with Athletic Bilbao in Spain, Everton has struggled under new boss Colin Harvey, and is 10 points off the lead.

Union leader contemplates end to American football strike

NEW YORK (AP) — As the number of national football league players crossing picket lines nearly doubled in 24 hours, union leader Gene Upshaw admitted he was contemplating an end to the 12-day strike.

Upshaw, speaking to striking Cardinals players in St. Louis, Missouri, said Friday that ordering the players to return without an agreement was a possibility. The two sides last met on Sept. 25, and no negotiations are planned.

A total of 86 players have decided to cross union picket lines since the strike began Sept. 22. There are 1,585 players under union jurisdiction.

"You have to look at it one day at a time," Upshaw said after meeting with the Cardinals. "When you are on strike and are dealing with such a sensitive situation, it can change in a matter of hours."

Stump Mitchell, one of 15 Cardinals who met with Upshaw, said he believed the union leader was considering sending the players back to their teams while he continued his efforts to reach agreement with the league.

"Gene said he wasn't going to allow us to lose much more money," Mitchell said. "He doesn't want to see us hurt."

The strike is making Joe Gibbs' worst nightmare come true.

Gibbs' Washington Redskins normally would be favoured by at least a touchdown at home against the Cardinals. But in the game set for Sunday, the Redskins will have none of their regular players while the Cardinals can field including 13 regulars.

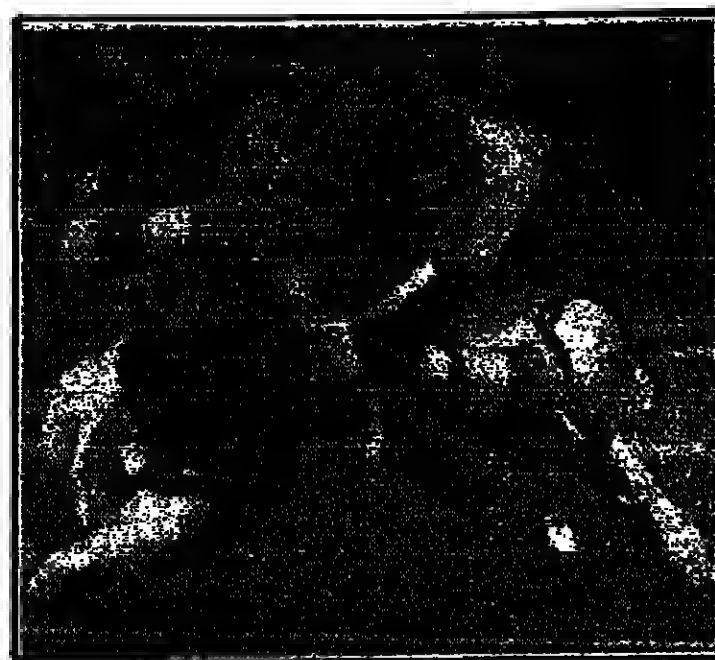
"This is one of the bigger underdog situations I've ever been in," Gibbs said Friday.

The influx of players crossing the picket line still left 12 teams with no regulars and several others with only one or two injured-reserve players who crossed picket lines to receive treatment.

It also left several teams relatively loaded for games this weekend against teams made up largely of free agents and cast-offs.

Management was also feeling the pinch as the strike games approached.

More than 300,000 tickets, more than one-third of the total



NFL STRIKE... who has the ball?

sold for Sunday's games, had been returned by fans.

Three major auto manufacturers, United Airlines and the Miller Brewing Co. have pulled their ads from the telecasts of the

replacement games. That puts additional pressure on the television networks, which have not decided whether to broadcast a second weekend of replacement games.

Canadian, U.S. stars compete in synchronised swimming

By Dalia Balogh

Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — Synchronised swimming's world champion, Canadian Carolyn Waldo, and 1984 Olympics winner Tracie Ruiz of the United States were to decide in Saturday night's solo competition which of their countries has the world's best water ballet team.

Based on performances in Cairo at the third FINA championships, one or the other was almost certain to win the meet's showcase solo event. Their teams were so close that the solo could decide the overall title.

FINA is the acronym for Federation Internationale de Natation Aquatique, the world organisation for synchronised swimming. Ten countries were competing in the 1987 championships in Cairo.

In Friday's duet competition,

Waldo and teammate Michelle Cameron tied with Sarah and Karen Josephson, twins from Bristol, Connecticut, at 98,200 points, but the Canadians won the gold medal because of better scores in Thursday's compulsory figures.

Led by Ruiz, the U.S. team came back in the team competition to take gold with 193,496 points against Canada's 191,638. Saturday night's solo competition was the meet's final event.

Waldo and Ruiz last met at the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles, California, when the dark-eyed American, now 24, won the gold medal. Ruiz subsequently married and retired from international competition until embarking this summer on a comeback.

In the interim, the 22-year-old Waldo won the 1986 world title in Spain. She has been training hard to retain it.

The blond, green-eyed Waldo

said she has been training six to eight hours a day.

Waldo said she had to overcome an intense fear of water to get to the peak of her sport, which requires long periods upside down in the water.

She said she nearly drowned when she was three and dreaded water until the age of 10. After learning to swim despite her fear, she said, she became interested in synchronised swimming when she was 11.

Waldo lives in Montreal but trains in Calgary, Alberta. She said that the peak for a synchronised swimmer is at age 23, meaning that she feels she is approaching her best competitive abilities.

She said she hopes to participate in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and then retire.

Ruiz, 24, said the FINA championship was her first international competition after her two-year layoff.

Lendl on top after fright

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl was given a fright by unseeded American Dan Goldie before reaching the semifinals of the \$293,400 San Francisco Grand Prix on Friday.

Lendl came back from a set down to defeat Goldie 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 and set up a meeting with Peter Lundgren of Sweden, who beat American Tim Wilkinson 6-3, 6-4.

Goldie, making the most of a big first service, was able to match Lendl's firepower with fiercer shots of his own. He won the first set when he broke Lendl with a lucky forehand that clipped the net and dropped in.

A single break in the fifth game decided the second set in Lendl's favour. In the deciding set, the U.S. Open champion broke in the opening game but his concentration was disrupted when a spectator thanked him for competing in the tournament.

Lendl took a howl, but immediately dropped his service for one-all. He quickly recovered and broke Goldie for a 3-2 lead. Games went with the serve until Lendl broke Goldie again to win the match.

"He's very unpredictable," said Lendl of Goldie who he has defeated twice before.

"I checked and I wrote he hits more ground balls and more home runs than anyone on the tennis tour. You wouldn't call him consistency," added Lendl, who keeps notes on all opponents he has faced in a hook he carries with him.

But there are no notes on his semifinal opponent.

Lundgren's appearance in the last four marks another successful week for the 22-year-old Swede who has beaten Wimbledon champion Pat Cash twice, Mats Wilander once and won a tournament in the past two months.

The unseeded Lundgren passed confidently, especially off the backhand, and lobbed effectively to keep the net-rushing Wilkinson, also unseeded, at bay.

Two unseeded Americans, Todd Nelson and Jim Pugh, will face each other in the other semifinal.

Scots defeat Americans in Dunhill Cup golf tournament

ST. ANDREW'S, Scotland (AP) — The nightmare of the Ryder Cup defeat returned for the United States Saturday as it trailed Scotland in all three games in the early stages of its semifinal of the million dollar Dunhill Cup Team Golf Tournament.

The American trio of Curtis Strange, Mark O'Meara and D.A. Weir all dropped shots against a Scottish line-up entirely made up of players from Europe's Ryder Cup winning team at Muirfield Village, Ohio, last weekend.

Strange, the American captain who played in the vanquished Ryder Cup side, trailed Torrance by four strokes after 11 holes. O'Meara was two adrift of Sandy

Lyle at the turn and Weir being left two behind Gordon Brand Junior after five holes.

In the other semifinal being staged later Saturday, defending champion Australia faced an England side containing two more Ryder Cup stars, Nick Faldo and Howard Clark.

Strange fell behind at the fourth when he planted his second shot into a deep bunker on the left side of the green. Although he made a good recovery shot, Torrance birdied the hole with a six-foot (two-metre) putt.

The American had a chance to level at the fifth, a hole he had eagled in his previous two matches.

Torrance hit his second shot 120 feet (40 metres) past the pin and needed three putts for his par five.

Strange also three-putted, however, missing one from 18 inches (0.5 metres).

O'Meara had the lead in his match against Lyle when the Scotsman hokeyed the first par-four hole.

But Lyle recovered with a birdie three at the second and moved ahead with more birdies at the fifth, sixth and eighth.

He reached the turn in 33, two shots better than O'Meara.

Brand birdied the first and

third holes while Weir being posted pars.

In the other semifinal, Australian Peter Senior was paired with Clark, Greg Norman faced Gordon J. Brand and Rodger Davis met British Open champion Nick Faldo.

Friday was a day to remember for Davis, who smashed the course record playing for his country in the Dunhill Cup Team Golf Tournament.

But it could so easily have been a day of disaster.

Davis nearly went into the first two tournaments, Australia needed a five-hole play-off before scraping past Canada to reach the last four.

Norman, who earlier squandered a three-stroke lead with two holes remaining, eventually ground out a victory over Richard Zokol after the two players had tied the first four extra holes.

In other quarterfinals, England came from behind to beat Spain 2-1 while Scotland downed Ireland by the same score.

The United States edged past Japan 2-1, also after a play-off, to avenge a semifinal defeat last year.

Strange scored a four-under-par 68 to beat Koichi Suzuki by four strokes, but Weir fired 75 to lose by six to Nobumitsu Yuhara.

O'Meara shepherded the American team into the semifinals by beating Nohuo Serizawa at the third extra hole after the two players had tied on 70.

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STRIPES

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Performances 3, 30, 6, 10, 8, 10, 10, 30

مكتبة ابن رشد

France begins privatising Suez group tomorrow

PARIS (R) — France hung a price tag of just over 20 billion francs (\$3.33 billion) on its Suez banking and financial services group on Friday when it launched the latest in its rolling programme of state sell-offs.

The French finance ministry said in a statement it had set the Suez share price at 317 francs (\$53) in an offer for sale to the public at home and abroad due to run from next Monday until Oct. 17.

The government plans a sell-off of 65 companies over five years, worth around 300 billion francs (\$50 billion).

Suez, the government's 24th sale in 10 months, was founded in 1858 by Ferdinand De Lesseps to finance the Suez Canal project in Egypt and nationalised by the government of French President Francois Mitterrand in 1982.

The Suez Canal project ended when Egypt nationalised the waterway in 1956.

Stock brokers expect the Suez flotation to be one of the government's most popular.

Raising about six billion francs (\$1 billion) directly from the French public, the sale is about

the same size as the flotation of glassmaker St. Gobain last December, and that of merchant bank Paribas, sold off in spring.

Deposit bank Societe Generale was the largest in the French privatisation programme so far, raising nine billion francs (\$1.5 billion) in its June public sale.

Arms 10-electronics group Matra is the next due for sale, with the launch planned for the end of this month.

Suez, which had a balance sheet of 333 billion francs (\$55.5 billion), should in 1987 report profit close to the 2.37 billion (\$395 million) earned last year, officials forecast.

The main activity of the financial group centres on the fully-owned Banque Indosuez. It also has extensive holdings in French export industry and a strong reputation in the Middle East and the Far East.

Of the 65 million shares to be sold, just under one-third are to be offered to the French public and 19 per cent will go to domestic members of a "hard core" group of institutional shareholders.

Taiwan brakes dollar's rise

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan slammed the brakes on its surging currency on Saturday after freezing inflows of U.S. dollars that had flooded the market.

The Taiwan dollar closed unchanged against the U.S. currency at 29.97 and dealers said the central bank bought about \$1.5 billion to defend the rate.

The bank purchased about \$5 billion on Thursday and Friday in panic trading, but was unable to prevent the local unit surging 11 Taiwan cents against the U.S. currency.

After the market closed on Friday, the central bank announced an immediate freeze on overseas borrowings by banks in Taiwan. It had lifted a four-month freeze on Wednesday and banks began dumping huge quantities of U.S. dollars.

"The dumping of U.S. dollars will seriously hurt our financial stability," Mr. Philip Chow, a central bank official said in announcing the freeze.

Taiwan's currency is under pressure to appreciate because of the island's massive trade surplus, which is expected to hit \$20 billion this year.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (I.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Sept. 26, '87 and ending Wednesday, Sept. 30, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	8119	17252	2.150	2.070	1.000
Petra Bank	3552	7106	1.920	2.030	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	3033	8512	1.690	1.700	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	5277	6440	1.220	1.220	1.000
Housing Bank	1910	3174	1.670	1.660	1.000
Arab Bank	1124	18666	16.600	16.650	5.000
Bank of Jordan	370	4424	119.000	119.200	10.000
Arab Bank	11615	28847	2.490	2.490	1.000
Jordan National Bank	2589	2609	1.040	1.000	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	8320	10201	1.730	1.730	1.000
Islamic Investment House	370	4424	119.000	119.200	10.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	43159	30221	0.710	0.700	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	2220	3460	1.560	1.560	1.000
National Financial Investments	8360	6017	0.710	0.720	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	12678	12188	0.920	0.950	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	83790	120676	1.320	1.550	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)					2.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation					10.000
Al Mashrek Exchange					
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	41973	261008	6.270	6.250	1.000
REPOCO Life Insurance	1429	1320	0.920	0.930	1.000
Jordan Insurance	225	2363	10.900	10.500	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance					1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance					1.000
Holy Land Insurance					1.000
Philadelphina Insurance					1.000
Arab Union International Insurance					1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	120	158	1.350	1.320	1.000
Universal Insurance	2760	2760	1.000	1.000	1.000
General Insurance	100	68	0.700	0.680	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	80	118	1.400	1.480	1.000
Middle East Insurance					10.000
Al-Badri Insurance	1000	770	0.770	0.770	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	1272	1632	1.240	1.300	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance					1.000
Services and industries					
General Investments	1585	2129	1.330	1.340	1.000
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	1920	1920	0.630	0.640	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	4322	1858	0.430	0.430	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)					1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	231	145	0.630	0.630	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	24388	2500	0.610	0.600	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Tajero	500	150	0.800	0.800	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	3373	5225	1.540	1.550	1.000
Irbed District Electric	200	200	1.000	1.000	1.000
Arab International Hotels					1.000
Hotels and Tourism					1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office					1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	100	86	0.870	0.860	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation					1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing					1.000
Dar Al Shanab Press, Printing and Publishing	7150	2796	0.990	0.990	1.000
Jordan Dairy	3920	4259	1.090	1.080	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	6483	13825	2.150	2.140	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	20259	20052	1.000	0.990	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	875	2100	2.400	2.400	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Inamj)	590	895	1.530	1.500	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	1131	5938	5.200	5.250	1.000
Aladdin Industries	15350	15250	0.990	0.980	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	41244	72187	1.770	1.740	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	1259	3540	4.380	4.400	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	3174	3268	1.010	1.020	1.000
Chemical Industries	8636	10067	1.170	1.170	1.000
Jordan Industries and Mach (JIMCO)	9475	6034	0.630	0.630	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	15805	21939	1.350	1.390	1.000
National Steel Industries	134405	380930	2.920	2.700	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	59061	66639	1.100	1.120	1.000
General Mining	6040	44341	7.300	7.380	5.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	3500	860	0.250	0.240	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick					1.000
National Industries	4000	1040	0.270	0.260	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	300	257	0.810	0.840	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)					1.000
Livestock and Poultry	4530	5474	1.190	1.230	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing					1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	900	2295	2.530	2.550	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	8500	4505	0.520	0.530	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries					1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research					1.000
Jordan Himeh Chemicals					1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory					1.000
Woolen Industries	2000	1140	0.570	0.570	1.000
Jordan Tanning	1894	3983	2.150	2.100	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging					1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	156	1955	12.500	12.550	5.000
Jordan Brewery					1.000
Man Industries					1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals					1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	23100	21945	0.950	0.950	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	69314	70802	1.030	1.010	1.000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	59649	167779	3.110	3.060	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	34009	33332	0.980	0.980	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	1758	1582	0.900	0.900	1.000
Grand total	833,291	1,597,040			

U.N. chief proposes \$1.7b budget for next fiscal year

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar has proposed a 1988-1989 U.N. budget of \$1.68 billion, down \$30 million from the current level, and has pledged to continue reform measures sought by Western nations for greater efficiency.

In a statement issued Friday, Mr. Perez De Cuellar called the spending programme, to be debated and approved by the 42nd General Assembly, "a budget of notable economy, anticipating... the reduced resource requirement that will result from broad reform measures."

Meanwhile, the U.N. Board of Auditors, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the United Nations have issued statements raising questions about management and bookkeeping in some U.N. programmes. They include the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

In another development, what was hailed as a historic accord in 1986 in budget-making by consensus in committee appeared to have failed this year to head off possible divisive debate in the General Assembly on the budget.

Last year U.N. members approved a resolution saying the Committee for Programme and Coordination, which plays a key role in preparing the budget, would reach decisions by consensus among its 21 members, including major donors and developing countries. That would, in effect, give each member a veto.

This week, the committee failed to reach a budget consensus and agreed on a spending limit. It did not endorse reduced spending, as recommended by the secretary general, on a conference centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Now the budget will be decided

by the General Assembly, not simply approved.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar said his budget was based on the assumption the 159 members would pay their full assessed contributions. The United States, which contributes one-quarter of the general budget, has not paid regular assessments amounting to about \$356 million. It also has sought economic reforms to rectify what it called overspending, waste and mismanagement.

"If contributions are not paid, for whatever reason," Mr. Perez De Cuellar said in a statement issued Friday, "the effect on operation of the organisation will be immediate and the carefully planned implementation of reforms disrupted."

Last year the United States paid \$100 million of its \$210 million assessment and insisted on greater fiscal accountability and strict auditing. The administration of President Ronald Reagan later urged the U.S. Congress to restore full funding for the world body, but the final appropriation has not been approved. It usually is paid in the final quarter of the year.

The consensus resolution last year was supposed to ease the situation in which many small and developing nations, each with one vote equal to that of the major nations, could push through higher spending opposed by the United States and other countries, which foot most of the bill.

In addition to its regular budget, funded by national assessments and outside sources, the United Nations oversees independent programmes, including UNICEF and the UNDP.

U.S. Senate passes defence bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Senate, ending weeks of stormy debate, passed a \$303-billion defence bill that curbs President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" programme and forces him to honour strategic arms limits — but it may never become law.

The bill, providing \$9 billion less for 1988 defence than Mr. Reagan sought, calls for a U.S. embargo on Iranian oil and other products, and bars Soviet officials from moving into their new embassy in Washington, which is set on a hill that critics say is ideal for spying.

But it was the arms control restrictions that aroused Mr. Reagan's wrath. After the bill passed 56-42 on Friday, the White House said Mr. Reagan would veto the legislation if the restrictions were not removed before it reached his desk.

The House of Representatives,

in its \$289 billion version of the defence bill, included the same arms curbs. A compromise house-Senate bill is certain to include them.

If Mr. Reagan vetoes the bill and the Democratic-controlled Congress, as expected, cannot muster the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto, the arms limits will not be binding and defence programmes will be funded through other legislation.

Some Democrats said they would continue to try to limit Mr. Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI) anti-missile system and force him to comply with weapons limits in the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II), even as he prepares to sign a U.S.-Soviet pact eliminating medium-range nuclear forces.

"These issues aren't going to fade away with a veto," said Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn.

Until last year, both superpowers were believed to have abided by the major limits under SALT-II, which was signed in 1979 but withdrawn from Senate consideration following Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

Congress members hail Japan's decision on fighter plane

Meanwhile, leading members of the U.S. Congress on Friday hailed Japan's decision to buy U.S. fighter jets instead of developing a plane of their own. "It is the right choice in terms of advancing our common security interests and in terms of easing the frictions in our relationship," Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd said in a statement.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Wright Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today should be spent considering your philosophical and idealistic concepts of life. It would be wise to remember that how among those you love, where you'll be exceptionally happy. Relax and enjoy.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): You have some deep desires which need to be clarified and brought down to more workable forms. Spend the day doing what you want to do.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): A group activity to which you've been invited can be quite beneficial to you. Don't stay out too late; you'll need the rest.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): A fancy social gathering this evening can yield some great business connections. A credit matter will be resolved to your advantage.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): A trip you've been considering should be planned now, and made soon. Make sure that your wardrobe is in good shape.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23): Rely on your intuition when dealing with your mate today. Concentrate on finishing up some troubling business affairs now.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 22): Don't attend any social functions alone. Rather, contact some friends who will gladly accompany you. Your future looks very bright.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23): You may want to spend some time getting your home in order and perhaps purchase an art object or two. Get some rest tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21): Get into some amusements which can alleviate the tensions you are under, and be sure to bring some good friends along as well.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Put those home improvement ideas into action, and then invite some charming friends in for the evening. Get some rest tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19): You are aware of what others respect of you, so don't let them down. The evening can be a delightful one if you choose guests carefully.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18): The newspaper can give you some fantastic ideas, provided you read carefully, and keep an open mind. Be sure to drive carefully.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20): Be tactful in pursuing your personal goals. A good friend can render some great assistance to you today. Pay those neglected bills.

If Your Child Is Born Today: He or she will have a creative and energetic imagination, but will have the ability to temper fantastic ideas with practicality and make them work to great advantage. Be sure to reinforce ethical values throughout your progeny's childhood, as a career in business seems likely. Make sure your child does not work too hard.

"The Stars impel they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
© 1987, McNaught Synd.

THE Daily Crossword by Florence C. Adler

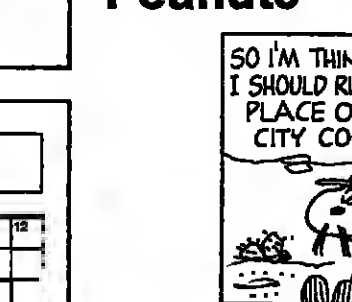
ACROSS

- Garret
- Herring
- Dictator
- Valerie Harper role
- Flog
- Emanation
- Typical
- Medical photo
- Half a fly?
- Certain old style
- Strangers
- Map
- Garret's wife
- Root used for soap
- Educated
- Wanderer
- Dried up
- City on the Tiber
- And bear
- Ill
- Step
- "Of — and —"
- Man
- It, city
- Yield
- Stracked
- Renovates
- Cheaper
- Of grand- parents
- Dray
- Petty ruler
- Existent
- Health club
- Russ. mount- tain range
- Calligraphy
- Allegation tale
- Overdue
- Vestige
- Gad
- Quoted — dem- onstrandum
- Detection device

DOWN

- Small — (be suspicious)
- Sic
- Lug
- Alter words
- Laughed
- Shirley
- Abhor
- Cuckoo
- Carafe
- Man with the right stuff?
- Certain
- Is. island
- Beams
- Guides
- Ignited
- Heavenly model?
- Uncanny
- Wrath
- Code
- Leaves out
- Guides
- Stirs up
- Host
- Property
- Documents
- Building material
- Ground meat
- Mom and Dad
- Eggs
- Sky streaker
- Collection-of anecdotes
- Attention
- Gar. region
- Palo —, Cal.
- Squaw pitter
- Burmese tribe
- Type size
- 54 Mille
- Theater sign

Peanuts



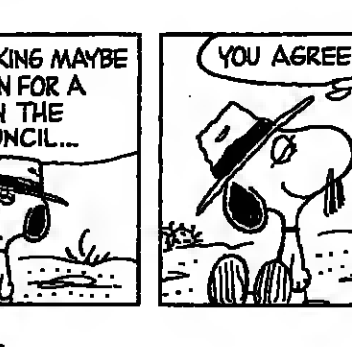
Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE



At least 6 killed in Tibetan-Chinese clashes in Lhasa

Dalai Lama aide sees 'beginning of freedom struggle'

PEKING (Agencies) — At least six people were killed when Tibetans fought Han Chinese in the worst officially reported separatist violence in Tibet since Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution of the 1960s.

While the official death toll from Thursday's riots in Lhasa stood at six, one Western eyewitness quoted by Reuters said eight people had been killed from blows with blunt instruments or when police fired on demonstrators.

The witness, an American tourist who declined to be named, said by telephone from Lhasa that the dead included a seven-year-old boy, at least two monks and five civilians.

Representatives of two Western news agencies who arrived in Lhasa on Saturday sent a telex message to Peking saying the manager of their hotel was under local government orders not to let them file news out of Tibet.

However, journalists have courried stories from Lhasa. Details of the clashes, in which a police station and motor vehicles were set on fire, also emerged in China's state-run news media as well as in accounts by travellers leaving Tibet.

Reacting to the disturbances in Lhasa, about 300 Tibetan exiles on Saturday staged a noisy demonstration in the Indian capital, New Delhi.

Indian police scuffled with the crowd who waved Tibetan flags and shouted "long live the Dalai Lama" as they tried unsuccessfully to cross barricades blocking the way to the Chinese embassy.

China's top newspaper, the People's Daily, attacked the Dalai Lama over Thursday's demonstration, the second in five days to have been started by pro-independence monks marching round a central Lhasa temple.



The Dalai Lama

Although China maintains that it has always ruled Tibet, a remote high-altitude region known as "the Roof of the World," many Tibetans have never accepted this version of history.

The People's Liberation Army marched into Tibet soon after Mao's declaration of the communist state 38 years to the day before Thursday's outbreak of violence.

The Dalai Lama, who took his campaign against Chinese rule of Tibet to the United States Congress last month, to the great ire of the Peking authorities, is revered almost as a god by many Tibetans.

In Lhasa and remote Tibetan villages, Buddhists beg tourists for photographs of him.

The People's Daily said Thursday's disturbances had been insti-

gated by "the Dalai clique" and that he would never succeed in his separatist aims by courting the support of foreigners.

An official of the Dalai Lama's government-in-exile said Saturday that the Lhasa events mark "the beginning of the Tibetan freedom struggle."

Dawa Thondup, chief of the exile government's international division, condemned what he called "Chinese brutalities" during the demonstrations.

Lhasa's central Jokhang temple square, the scene of the protests, was reported quiet Friday and Saturday.

Foreign witnesses quoted by AP said about 2,000 Tibetans stoned Chinese police and burned a police station and police vehicles in the clash Thursday. China's Xinhua news agency denied the foreigners' accounts that police fired pistols at the protesters, and instead said the Tibetans fired on police.

The Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of the Tibetans, fled to India with many of his followers in 1959 after an abortive Tibetan uprising against the Chinese military presence.

His government-in-exile functions at Dharamsala, 400 kilometres north of New Delhi. It includes a cabinet and a parliament.

There are 120,000 Tibetan exiles living in 13 countries. India has the largest number with about 90,000. Neighbouring Nepal has about 12,000.

Tibetans in New Delhi issued a statement Saturday saying: "We Tibetans, inside and outside Tibet, shall never accept the Chinese domination over us, and we shall continue our struggle for not less than complete independence."

It added: "We are determined to continue our struggle for we firmly believe that one day we shall overcome."

Ambush on police car triggers new army alert in Manila

MANILA (AP) — Troops and tanks deployed Saturday around the presidential palace after gunmen ambushed a police car nearby, killing one sergeant and wounding another, military sources said.

The sources said the ambush took place some three kilometres northeast of the palace as President Corason Aquino was giving an interview to Filipino reporters.

Radio station DZXL said Mrs. Aquino told the reporters she had learned of a new coup plot but was confident Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos would prevent it from succeeding.

Scores of armed troops in full battle gear were seen taking positions on the grounds of the Malacanang presidential palace as at least four armoured trucks blocked the compound's gates.

But sources at the capital regional command said they believed the ambush was staged by communist rebels and not by troops loyal to renegade Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the Aug. 28 coup attempt.

Hours after the ambush, there was no sign of any hostile troop movements and life in the city appeared normal.

Danilo Gozo, assistant presidential spokesman, confirmed the heightened security was in response to the ambush. He said two gunmen in civilian clothes opened fire at the police car and escaped.

"I suppose what PSG (the presidential security group) has done was to take precautions," Gozo told AP.

Witnesses said Scorpion tanks were deployed around at least two gates to the walled palace compound. DZXL said troops with automatic weapons strung barbed-wire barricades across the strategic Mendiola bridge, the main approach to the presidential offices.

The station had quoted Manila Governor Jejomar Binay as warning residents not to panic if they noticed troop movements Saturday night because the military was planning to hold a drill against any new coup attempt. Reuters adds: Gen. Ramos on Saturday criticised Philippine officials for spending too much time on political bickering instead of seeking solutions to mounting threats from the left and the right.

"The time, energy, goodwill and resources, which have been frittered away, must be put to good use in problem solving instead of fault-finding because there is no question our society is in bad shape," he said.

India beefs up peace-keeping force in eastern Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Reinforcements of 1,000 Indian peace-keeping troops have been sent into the Trincomalee district in eastern Sri Lanka where at least 12 people have been killed in communal violence, the military said on Saturday.

They said at least 2,000 people had been made homeless after buildings were set ablaze in street fighting between Sinhalese and Tamils which began on Wednesday.

Four business establishments were burned down on Friday in Trincomalee and a curfew was extended for another 24 hours until Sunday, military sources told Reuters.

General Cyril Ranatunge, joint operations command chief, said on television on Friday night extra Sri Lankan police were also being sent to the town. Military sources said 200 arrived later.

The communal clashes have been the fiercest since a July 29 peace pact ended four years of guerrilla war between rebels seeking a separate homeland for the minority Tamil community and Sri Lankan soldiers.

India has sent 8,000 troops to north and east Sri Lanka to help enforce the pact, under which Tamil areas will be given more autonomy.

Sri Lankan police blame the fighting in Trincomalee, a town of about 50,000 people, on Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas.

They say the LTTE wants to drive away Sinhalese, the island's majority community, from areas it regards as historically Tamil.

Military officials in Trincomalee told Reuters by telephone at least 12 people had been wounded since Wednesday in the town.

Among those killed was an Indian soldier who Indian diplomats said was shot on Friday by men from a Sri Lankan military unit. The Sri Lankan military denied involvement.

A foreign doctor said: "Tamils and Sinhalese residents fought each other on the streets. Our team said people used axes, knives, guns, all sorts of weapons. Seven died in hospital alone yesterday."

She said 20 people with serious injuries underwent surgery at a Trincomalee hospital.

Reagan's flat rejection of additional S. African sanctions draws sharp attacks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Some members of Congress have sharply criticised President Ronald Reagan's rejection of additional U.S. sanctions against South Africa.

In a report to Congress on Friday marking the end of the first year of American economic sanctions, Mr. Reagan concluded that the measures were not effective in pressuring South Africa to reform its apartheid system of racial segregation.

He said additional sanctions would not be any more effective, and that there is "little hope for optimism."

In fact, Mr. Reagan said, the sanctions had actually harmed South Africa's blacks by causing increased unemployment, particularly in the coal mining and sugar production sectors.

My conclusion is that the imposition of additional economic sanctions at this time would not be helpful in the achievement of the objectives which Congress, the American people and I share," Mr. Reagan said.

"While the measures imposed

by the 1986 act have registered an important message to the white South African community, and have contributed to our efforts to broaden our contacts with black opposition groups, the impact has been more negative than positive."

Mr. Reagan's conclusion was criticised by the Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Claiborne Pell, and Democratic congressman William Gray, a leading apartheid opponent in the House of Representatives.

While accusing Mr. Reagan of failing to comply with the law, they stopped short of saying they would seek new sanctions immediately. Congress, which has a full agenda, was not expected to seek action on sanctions until next year.

Representative Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, called Mr. Reagan an "apologist for the regime in South Africa" and said his policy promotes violence there and compromises U.S. in-

terests.

Mr. Wolpe said backers of the sanctions imposed in last year's anti-apartheid act never saw them as a quick fix, and he pointed to what he called several positive trends.

"None of us has ever argued that sanctions in and of themselves would bring down apartheid, or that they were the most important element in pressuring the regime in South Africa," Mr. Wolpe told reporters. "They reinforce the pressures that are building within the country."

Senator said Mr. Reagan's report "ignores the fact that (sanctions) were enacted to send a message to black South Africans of our support for their struggle to end apartheid."

The anti-apartheid law required the U.S. president to report to Congress on whether South Africa was making desired changes. If he found that Pretoria was not making reforms, it required that Mr. Reagan recommend specific new economic penalties from a list contained in the law.

Zimbabwean charges over Namibia upset Washington

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The United States has denounced as "scurrilous" accusations levelled by Zimbabwe that Namibia's independence is being held "hostage" to U.S. interests.

Pearl Bailey, a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, also called the accusations a "twisted interpretation" of the U.S. role in southern Africa.

On Thursday, Zimbabwean Foreign Minister W.M. Mangwende told the General Assembly: "Namibia is not free because Pretoria continues to occupy it illegally in order to protect apartheid in South Africa. Namibia's independence is delayed because the United States has linked the achieving of independence by Namibia to the removal of Cuban troops from Angola."

The responsibility of all of us is to try to convince the United States that blackmail and hostage-taking is wrong no matter the victim or the perpetrator."

Exercising the right to reply in the assembly, Miss Bailey said the United States "emphatically rejects not only the foreign minister's twisted interpretation of the United States role in the region, but also his falsification of United States objectives."

"We also condemn the spurious and scurrilous allusion to blackmail and hostage-taking" ... she said.

In his speech, Mr. Mangwende called on the United Nations to impose immediate, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa and said it should demand that the United States

Great Britain and West Germany stop "shielding South Africa in the Security Council."

The United States and Britain — which have vetoes in the council — have frequently teamed up to block sanctions against South Africa, which rules Namibia in defiance of the United Nations. In April, they and West Germany voted against mandatory, comprehensive sanctions.

Mr. Mangwende told the General Assembly that Namibia was "the definition of hell on earth to its inhabitants" and said South Africa "unleashed a vicious campaign of terror" on it in August.

"It has flooded the territory with over 100,000 armed troops to terrorise the tiny population," he said. "Arrests, disappearances, detention without trial, murder and assassination have become the regime's methods to coerce the population into submission."

"Churches and schools have been demolished, often fire-bombed, at the slightest suspicion that their followers are sympathetic to SWAPO. Trade unions and other popular movements are under siege."

SWAPO is the South-West Africa People's Organisation, the largest opposition party. Its military wing has been fighting for independence from bases in Angola for more than 20 years.

Mr. Mangwende, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, also spoke to the council Friday, renewing his attack on the United States, Britain and West Germany.

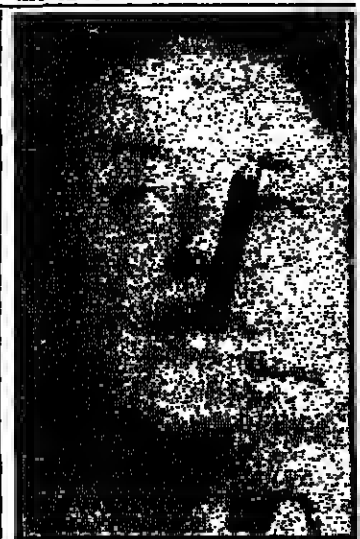
'Spy tip prompted Soviets to down KAL jet in '83'

NEW YORK (R) — A Soviet jet shot down Korean Airlines (KAL) flight 007 in 1983 after the Walker spy ring tipped the Soviets that U.S. fighters deliberately violated their airspace three months earlier, according to an author.

Howard Blum, author of "I Pledge Allegiance," the story of the Walker spy ring that was broken up last year, said the Soviet air force shot down the Korean plane after it was told by the ring that U.S. fighters deliberately violated Soviet airspace on Pacific naval manoeuvres near the Soviet Kuril Islands three months earlier.

The Soviets became "trigger happy" and shot down the Korean plane when it overflew Soviet airspace on Sept. 1, 1983, Blum believes. All 269 aboard the flight were killed.

Blum said U.S. intelligence now believes convicted spy John Walker's accomplice Jerry Whitworth passed on the information from the naval manoeuvres in March 1983.



Henry Ford II

Private funeral held for Ford

GROSS POINTE FARMS, Michigan (R) — Relatives and close friends paid their last respects to Henry Ford II on Friday at a brief funeral service carried out in the strict privacy of the retired car industry baron's home.

Bells pealed "When the Saints Go Marching In" as Ford's widow Kathleen and son Edsel Ford II left Christ Episcopal Church at the head of a line of mourners in this wealthy Detroit suburb where Ford was raised.

About 150 mourners filled the pews of the Gothic-style church, which was sealed off during the 40-minute funeral service by Ford motor security men and local police.

Ford, former Ford Motor Company chairman and grandson of his auto pioneer namesake, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at age 70.

He had outlined the music and scripture readings he wanted used in his funeral service, drawn largely from the Episcopal book of common prayer.

Reporters were excluded, but participants told Reuters that Edsel Ford paid tribute to his father in an emotion-laden eulogy.

"Edsel said that when his father made a mistake, he was the first to admit it. He hoped everyone would remember him for how much he put his life into Ford motor," Choir member Brent Jahns said.

Ford, who became a Roman Catholic convert to marry his first wife in 1940, had specified that his funeral be at Christ Episcopal Church, where his late mother Eleanor was a member and several other family are parishioners.

About fifty bystanders lined city streets during the service despite requests by the Ford family that local citizens stay away.

A public memorial for Ford has been scheduled for Oct. 8 at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral in Detroit.

Ford motor operations worldwide are to be shut down for three minutes at 11 a.m. local time (1500 GMT) on that date as a tribute to Ford.

COLUMN

1988 delayed by one second

WASHINGTON (AP) — The year 1987 is being held over, by scientific demand, the U.S. naval observatory said Friday. The observatory reported 1988 is being postponed slightly, with one extra second being added to the end of 1987. The addition is known as a "leap second" and is being added to keep clocks in accord with the Earth's rotation, which has slowed down ever so slightly, observatory officials reported. The leap second will be added at the very end of the old year, delaying the arrival of the new one by a second.

Lawyer to appeal case because jurors slept

HONG KONG (R) — Six Hong Kong businessmen were jailed on Friday for conspiring to defraud shareholders but the lawyer for one said he would appeal because jurors fell asleep frequently during the 130-day trial. "I'm applying for a certificate of appeal on the grounds that the jurors' decision was unsatisfactory because three of them were sleeping during the trial," Michael Ford said. Ford told reporters jurors were often caught dozing. His client, Alex Wong Ngor-Chung, 33, was one of six former executives of a leading Hong Kong electronics firm found guilty on Thursday of conspiring to defraud shareholders of the China-backed company.

Gunmen stage spectacular heist

BOGOTA (R) — A dozen heavily armed men raided a jewellers' arcade in Cartagena, Colombia's main tourist resort on the Caribbean coast, and escaped by sea with \$2 million worth of gems, police said. The gunmen took over the arcade, rented by jewellers selling locally-mined emeralds and gold, on Thursday in the Bocagrande luxury tourist resort. When they tried to flee their van would not start. They fired their weapons into the air, commandeered cars, and fled by sea on two fast boats waiting for them on a beach near the Hilton Hotel, witnesses said.

Robber glues artist to toilet seat

MUNICH (R) — A robber stuck a young artist to a toilet seat with superglue before making off with the contents of the victim's wallet, police said on Friday. They said the thief followed the 25-year-old artist from a bank to his apartment, then glued him down at gunpoint, wrapped a cable around his neck, and gave him electric shocks until he collapsed unconscious. The artist is recovering in hospital.

Police chief jailed for theft

HARARE (R) — Former Zimbabwe Police Commissioner Wiridzayi Nguvire has been jailed for seven years for theft and abusing his position. Nguvire, Zimbabwe's first black police commissioner, was also fined 2,000 Zimbabwe dollars (\$1,400) after his conviction on Thursday on 10 charges, including the theft of Mandrax sleeping tablets. Nguvire, 48, was also convicted of stealing police funds, using government vehicles for private purposes and smuggling a television set from Botswana. He was suspended in 1985 when a commission of inquiry was set up into the police force. He and two deputies were sacked last year by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Leading researcher says AIDS can be eradicated

GENEVA (R) — One of the two scientists credited with discovering the AIDS virus says he thinks intense medical research would lead to the disease being wiped out. But for now "there is no treatment, no means of protection, except an information, education and prevention campaign," according to Dr. Luc Montagnier, chief virologist at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. "Medical research is extremely intense, so we will succeed one day in eradicating this disease," he said in a luncheon speech. Finding a vaccine to combat AIDS, the majority of whose victims have been homosexual men and intravenous drug users, is difficult largely because the virus changes so quickly. Montagnier said. Even when one was found, it would probably take three to four years to make it operational outside the laboratory, he added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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U.S. DOMINATES WORLD OLYMPIAD			
North-South vulnerable. West deals.			
NORTH			
♠ 10 6 2			
♥ A 7 5 4			
♦ Q J 6			
♣ Q 8 4			
WEST			
♠ 9 4			
♥ K 8 2			
♦ A 10 8 7 4 3			
♣ A 6			
EAST			
♠ K Q 8			
♥ 10 6 3			
♦ 9			
♣ K J 10 9 7 3			
SOUTH			
♠ A J 7 5 3			
♥ Q J 9			
♦ K 5 2			
♣ 6 2			
The bidding:			
West	North	East	South
2 ♣	2 ♠	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♠			

For the first time in the 24-year history of the World Bridge Olympiad, the event was dominated by one country. In the 7th Olympiad recently concluded in Miami Beach, the U.S. captured all four major titles!

A Californian couple, Jon and Pamela Wittes, won the Mixed Pairs; the Rosenblum Teams event was taken by a squad led by Steven Robinson of Arlington, Va.; the Open Pairs title went to Jeff Meckstroth of Columbus, Ohio, and Eric Rodwell of Lafayette, Ind.; and the Women's Pairs was cap-

tured by two New Yorkers, Jacqui Mitchell and Amyla Kearsae. For Judge Kearsae, this is her first world bridge title. It is all the more remarkable because a career in law has limited the time she has available for bridge. She is the first woman and only the second black to sit on the Federat Appeals Court in Manhattan.

On this deal from the women's event, shaky defense enabled Ms. Kearsae to bring home a two-spade contract that garnered 109 of the 110 matchpoints available for the board. West's failure to open the bidding is somewhat surprising and led directly to the catastrophe, for without a trump lead East-West can make at least nine tricks at a club contract.

West led the ace of clubs and continued the suit. Had East won the trick as cheaply as possible and simply continued with her top club, the defenders would surely have come to six tricks. But East shifted to a diamond at trick three. Her partner won the ace and duty gave her a diamond ruff. Now East yielded a ruff-suff. East returned a heart. Declarer inserted the nine and the contract was home.

France told to pay \$8 million to Greenpeace

GENEVA (Agencies) — An international tribunal has ordered France to pay more than \$8 million compensation to the environmentalist campaigning group Greenpeace for the sinking of its nuclear protest ship Rainbow Warrior by French agents.

The ruling was handed down by a three-member panel which met in Geneva earlier this year and mailed out its finding this week.

Greenpeace spokeswoman Christa Dettwiler told Reuters. French secret agents sank the Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand's Auckland harbour in July 1985, shortly before the ship was to sail into France's South Pacific nuclear testing area. A crewman, photographer Fernando Pereira,

was killed.

The panel, consisting of three legal experts from Switzerland, New Zealand and France, ordered France to pay \$5 million for the loss of the ship, \$1.2 million for aggravated damages and the balance for various losses and costs.

Greenpeace Chairman David McTaggart said in a statement in London he hoped France would pay the money.

"The moral outrage the world felt at the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior has been endorsed by the arbitration tribunal... (but) no amount of money can ever compensate for the loss of a human life," he said.

Francois Breteau, told Reuters. "The amount is satisfactory and about what one could expect. But morally it is quite inadequate. We still have to face the fact that a terrorist attack was carried out against us and a man was killed."

Mr. McTaggart said Greenpeace would use the award to support its worldwide fleet of ships and its campaigns for a nuclear-free Pacific.

The French government had no immediate comment on the award.

Two months after the attack, Laurent Fabius, then France's premier, admitted French secret agents had planted the bombs. The admission created an international uproar and severely strained France's relations with

New Zealand.

Mr. McTaggart said the award would not "buy back the dignity of a government which sank a non-violent campaign ship to stop it from exercising the democratic right of protest."

Two French agents were sentenced to 10-year jail terms in New Zealand for their role in the attack. Last year, they were moved to a French Pacific island to spend three years there under an agreement between the governments of the two countries.

France paid an undisclosed sum to photographer Pereira's wife and two children and agreed to international arbitration after direct negotiations between the French government and Greenpeace failed.